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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ELIEZER LIVNEH

THE significance of "The New Class" by Milovan Djilas, which was published in *The Jerusalem Post*, is in its worldwide application. Rarely has a best-seller been more deserving. Djilas puts to the test of actual events the main notions of Marxian socialism and finds them wanting.

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DJILAS starts with these basic questions: does total nationalization or total "public enterprise" really produce a classless society? Does it at least engender greater social and economic equality? He maintains that the opposite is, in fact, true. It creates the "absolute dominance of a new exploiting class." The new managerial "exploiting" class becomes more dangerous when it grows out of a political party and merges far-reaching economic and political power in the hands of a well-knit socio-political group. It then turns into a "collective and total dominance of the new class." Djilas demolishes the Marxian thesis that the wage-earning classes are interested in far-reaching nationalization and in having the nationalized — or public — enterprises run by a managerial administration (as opposed to real co-operatives). A former Communist and Vice-President of Yugoslavia, Djilas proves from experience that such a concentrated managerial class, keeping in its collective hands all the keys of the national economy, renders the workers completely helpless. This socio-economic structure is the more dangerous when connected — as is often the case — with the avowed ideology that the workers have no right to protest against exploitation since it is "their own" system and they are somehow being exploited for their own benefit. It follows naturally under such circumstances that the new upper class takes the running of the trade unions out of the workers' hands and turns them into branch-offices of a total managerial set-up.

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NOT much remains, after Djilas' analysis, of a second postulate of the Marxian creed, i.e. that a totally managed or "planned" national economy is superior to a market-economy of the capitalist or any other type. Djilas shows in so many ways that such an overplanned economy, because of its inherent shortcomings and its basic inability to compete with freer national systems, "inevitably isolates itself," "inevitably results in autarchy." And it is no more than commonsense, intelligible both to economists and to everybody else, that a society screened both from the spur of competition and from the benefits of a world-wide division of industry and trade "must fall into unresolvable contradictions and stagnation . . . and would be unable to solve the problems brought about by modern techniques and modern ideas." In a roundabout way, Djilas arrives at the current liberal conclusion that there is no contradiction between some degree of restrained state planning and a society based on fair competition. In other words, we have to plan for competition, both internal and international.

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THE upshot of Djilas's contemplations is a third blow to the Marxian creed. Public ownership is not — as Karl Marx firmly believed — the ultimate stage in social and human development; it is not the world-wide millennium we have to strive for. Djilas utters the fearful heresy, both from the Leninist and the Marxist point of view, that "the present conflict of systems does not indicate that humanity is going in the direction of a single system," and states more explicitly: "The unfortunate thing is that there are too few different systems . . . the future world will probably be more varied" — it will in fact be a mixed economy. If, however, there is a "system" which needs far-reaching modifications, it is not that of the Western capitalist democracies. The precondition for international progress and peace is, according to the final judgment of Djilas, "the changing of existing property and political relationships, particularly those in Communism, since they are, because of the monopoly of the ruling class, the most serious obstacle to national and world progress."

Quod erat demonstrandum.

Jerusalem, October 4, 1957.

Troops Intensify Guard at School In Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas, Thursday (UP). — The Army escorted nine Negro children into Central High School today under the heaviest armed guard used since the first day of integration. Paratroopers were back on the job, reinforcing members of the Federalized Arkansas National Guard.

The sharp step-up in troop strength in and around the school reflected the concern of military commanders over efforts by teenage white agitators to stir violence against the Negro students inside the school.

School officials, meanwhile, threatened to expel students involved in a reported walk-out scheduled this morning. The boycott of classes was said to have been organized and encouraged by the new segregationist "Mothers League" at the school, not connected with Parent-Teacher Association groups.

The army was reported looking into means of isolating the instigators before they accomplish their aim of causing serious trouble. School officials already have suspended three white boys as the result of school incidents against Negro students during the past two days. The events have occurred since the paratroopers surrendered escort tasks to the Federalized National Guard.

President Eisenhower said today that a mediating committee of Southern Governors was still trying to break the deadlock with Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas over the withdrawal of Federal troops from Little Rock.

The President, at his press conference, refused to discuss the motives behind the refusal of Gov. Faubus to make the declaration sought by the President — a strong assurance that the Negro students would be protected — as a condition for the removal of Federal troops. But he said Mr. Faubus was mistaken and was doing a disservice to Little Rock and Arkansas.

The declaration was part of a formula worked out at the conference between the President and the southern Governors, under which Mr. Eisenhower would have withdrawn the 1,000 paratroopers from Little Rock.

Braves Tie Series On Power, Yankee Errors

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — The Milwaukee Braves parlayed their power hitting, New York fielding lapses and Lew Burdette's pitching into a 4-2 victory over the Yankees today, evening the 1957 world series at one game each.

Burdette, 30-year-old right hander, turned back his old teammates on seven hits as a crowd of 65,202 in Yankee Stadium saw the National League champions come back from yesterday's defeat. Burdette and left fielder Wes Covington shared the heroes' roles for the Braves, as centerfielder Mickey Mantle and rookie third baseman Tony Kubek were the goats for the Yankees.

Covington, with a spectacular back-handed catch to save two runs in the second inning, came up with the key hit when the Braves broke a 2-2 tie with a two-run, fourth inning rally. Those two runs stood up the rest of the way.

A sign of the course of the game, so far as the Yankees were concerned, came as early as the second inning when Hank Aaron lifted a deep, high fly to centerfield. Mantle back-pedalled as though he had the ball all the time, but it fell just beyond his out-stretched glove and Aaron raced all the way to third base, credited with a triple.

The braves made the break pay off when Joe Adcock singled to right center to score Aaron. Compounding his felony, Mantle bobbled the ball long enough to allow Adcock to go to second. This time Mantle was charged with an error.

Braves	4	8	0
Yankees	2	7	2

ONE OF TOULON QUINS DEAD

TOULON, Thursday (Reuter). — One of the quintuplets born to Mme. Camille Christophe yesterday, died late last night, Foch Hospital officials announced today. He was Philippe, one of the three boys.

The quintuplets were born three months premature.

Israel Note to U.N. On Egyptian Piracy

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Government yesterday brought the Doron case to the notice of the Security Council, although it did not ask for a meeting. It instructed the delegation at the U.N. to apprise Council members of the facts concerning Egypt's "act of piracy" in seizing the trawler in international waters, and to insist on the immediate release of the fishermen and the vessel.

This was part of Israel's continuous attempt to free the crew of six which has been held *incommunicado* for nine days after being seized 30 miles off el Arish.

The Technical Adviser of the Fisheries Division in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Zvi Fried, told correspondents yesterday that Israel trawlers are continuing to fish in the same general area where the Doron was seized. He pointed out that boats of other nations, principally of Greek, Italian and Egyptian registry, drag for fish off the Gaza Strip and Sinai coast. Israel boats have been hunting continually in these grounds since before the establishment of the State, he noted.

Former Contact 'Good'

On occasion, in the past, Egyptian patrol boats have stopped Israel trawlers to search for hashish smugglers, but following the searches the boats and crews were released with "no harm done." He said that the relations between the Israel fishermen and the Egyptian patrols had been "good."

In only one case had a crew and boat been held for any length of time. That was in September, 1953 when a Yugoslav charter boat was released with her crew after nine day's internment. Only part of the crew was Israeli.

At the time the Doron was seized several other Israel trawlers were fishing for red mullet in the neighbourhood. None of the ships was close enough to witness the incident.

The Doron was the most modern boat fishing in the Eastern Mediterranean, Mr. Fried said. Bought for $60,000 under the Reparations Agreement, the 70-ton vessel was equipped with refrigeration and an echo sounding unit to determine the location of fish-shoals.

Fished in Deep Water

This equipment required the Doron to employ deep sea fishing methods and to operate in 25 to 30 fathoms of water, a depth reached about 30 miles off shore. Egyptian territorial waters extend only six miles out.

The trawler was unarmed. The crew members have been employed for the last six years by the Nahshon Fishing Co., owners of the Doron.

A Foreign Ministry statement issued yesterday said that the men "are entirely innocent of being anything but fishermen." Their being held *incommunicado* was termed "a contravention of every accepted international practice."

"Once again the Egyptians have committed an act of piracy against Israel shipping," it said. A similar act was committed three years ago when the Egyptians seized the Bat Galim as she was trying to negotiate the Suez Canal. The crew was eventually released, but the small freighter was held.

The Doron left Haifa harbour with her five Israel crew and Italian master on the evening of September 21 on a fishing trip of three or four days. On September 25, Egyptian news sources reported that the trawler was in Egyptian hands.

(Leader — Page 4)

EGGS GOING OFF RATION

A final ration of six eggs will be distributed to the public today and during next week. After that, eggs will be sold freely at controlled prices, it was learned yesterday from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Jerusalem.

The increased supply of eggs from both local and imported stocks led to the decision to abolish egg rationing. It was learned that huge stocks of eggs have accumulated with the marketers and that reserves are sufficient to maintain present prices.

Meanwhile, it was possible to obtain local Tnuva or Tenne eggs freely in Jerusalem yesterday. Extra eggs were being sold at 130 pruta. (Rationed eggs of the same grade cost [illegible] pruta.)

Knesset to Vote For President on Oct. 28

The Knesset will elect a President of the State on Monday, October 28. President Ben-Zvi's five-year term expires on December 8.

The Knesset's winter term opens on Monday, October 21.

It is assumed that all parties will vote to re-elect President Ben-Zvi.

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT JORDAN

President Iskander Mirza of Pakistan will pay a four-day visit to Jordan this month, a Jordan official source informed the Arab News Agency yesterday.

Denmark Ousts Soviet Attache

COPENHAGEN, Thursday (UP). — Denmark yesterday expelled the third Soviet diplomat in 10 months on charges of spying. Premier and Foreign Minister H. P. Hansen ordered the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. N. V. Lavine, to see that Sergei Smirnov, Assistant to the Soviet military attaché, N. F. Yakovlev, left Denmark before midnight next Monday.

The official Foreign Ministry announcement said only that Smirnov had tried to collect classified information concerning Denmark. Informed sources said he was caught trying to collect the information during NATO manoeuvres. They said he had been shadowed by Danish Police and military intelligence agents for some time.

Intelligence authorities were reported to be working on other spy cases said to involve diplomats of Communist countries. The Assistant Military Attaché at the Soviet Embassy here was requested to leave on short notice last January. In February the Soviet Assistant Naval Attaché was expelled.

JOINT TO START WORK IN POLAND

PARIS, Thursday (INA). — Mr. Charles H. Jordan, Director of the Joint Distribution Committee, said today that he was told by Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz of Poland that the J.D.C. would be able to conduct an unhindered programme of social assistance on behalf of more than 9,000 Polish Jews recently repatriated from Russia.

He returned today after a two-week visit of Poland made at the suggestion of the Polish authorities. He conferred with top ranking Polish officials as well as the Premier, and was able to visit all parts of the country where the Jewish repatriates are living.

He said the Jews are as yet only "sketchily integrated" into the Polish economy, being largely unemployed and having been provided with inadequate housing. Consequently, the J.D.C. is now working out a programme of immediate social assistance and will be able to announce resumption of J.D.C. work in Poland as soon as technical difficulties are cleared.

U.S. Recognizes New San Marino Regime

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — A State Department spokesman said today that the U.S. has granted "de facto recognition" to San Marino's new anti-Communist Government.

The tiny republic on the Italian peninsula has been the scene of a struggle between anti-Communist and pro-Communist groups. The pro-Communists illegally dissolved Parliament recently on finding they were in a minority, following the defection of some of their deputies to the opposition.

The opposition then formed its own government, which exists parallel to the pro-Communist regime.

Twenty-Seven Die In Lebanese Plane Crash

BEIRUT, Thursday (Reuter). — Twenty-seven persons were killed when a Lebanese airliner crashed in flames in the Mediterranean shortly after taking off from Beirut early this morning.

The twin-engined Curtis Commando, on a flight from Beirut to Kuwait, on the Persian Gulf, turned back because of fire but lost altitude rapidly and crashed into the sea about 16 kms. south-west of Beirut. It was reported to be carrying 13 Lebanese, four Britons, four Bahreinis, a Kuwaiti and an American. The crew was comprised of three Lebanese and an American pilot.

Unofficial reports said that the airliner was carrying 18 boxes of gold ingots to the British protectorate. The authorities refused to comment on these reports.

Wan-Gromyko Talks On Hungary Started

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, named as the General Assembly's special representative on the Hungarian question, has begun private negotiations with Russia, it was learned today.

Prince Wan indicated earlier a desire to go to Moscow and Budapest on his mission, but first Communist reactions was against this.

Prince Wan was understood to have had his first talk with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko last Monday.

Polish Police Smash Student Demonstration

WARSAW, Thursday (Reuter). — Police in Warsaw today used tear gas and rubber truncheons after being ordered to break up a demonstration of more than 2,000 students here tonight.

The students had gathered outside a hostel about 2 kms. from the city centre to protest against a Government decision to close down "Po Prostu," the student weekly newspaper.

The demonstration was called earlier in the day through notices placed in student hostels. These said that "Democracy is in danger. 'Po Prostu' is being closed."

The notice summoned students to a protest meeting at the student hostel in Narutowicza Square, in connection with the closure of the newspaper.

U.S. Attorney to Help Defend Djilas

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — A prominent Washington Attorney, Mr. Joseph L. Rauh, has been retained to help defend Milovan Djilas against charges that he published "hostile propaganda" against Yugoslavia.

Mr. Djilas, author of "The New Class," a critique of Communism, goes on trial in Yugoslavia tomorrow. His publisher, Mr. Frederick Praeger of New York, said yesterday he had hired the attorney on Djilas' behalf.

Mr. Rauh has applied for a Yugoslav visa.

Mr. Djilas, a former Yugoslav Vice-President, now is serving a prison sentence for disseminating anti-Communist articles abroad. He will be tried tomorrow for having "The New Class" smuggled out of Yugoslavia.

India Prepares New Disarmament Plan

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — India has prepared a new draft resolution on disarmament designed to pick up the main points on which the Western powers and the Soviet Union appear nearest ultimate agreement, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Luis Nervo of Mexico, speaking in the General Assembly's policy debate today, suggested that the Assembly appoint a disarmament commissioner who would examine the formulas which have been proposed, and to submit to the parties concerned the propositions he considers likely to help smooth any differences.

At Canavaral, Florida, the U.S. Army yesterday fired a missile which was thought to be the "redstone," which has a range of about 320 kms.

FAISAL POSTPONES VISIT TO PERSIA

BAGHDAD, Thursday (Reuter). — It was officially learned here today that King Faisal's state visit to Persia has been postponed five days and will now take place on October 18.

Tunis Recalls Envoy from Paris; Charges French Massing Troops

'Friendly Ties Impossible'

TUNIS, Thursday (Reuter). — President Habib Bourguiba today announced he had recalled his Ambassador in Paris because at the "present stage it is impossible for me to maintain friendly relation with France."

He said in a broadcast that French troops were massing on the Tunisian border "and they could at any moment attack our territory."

His decision to recall his Ambassador was "a first step towards more serious diplomatic measures should the situation not improve," he said.

President Bourguiba said a French Defence Ministry communique had "practically authorized French aircraft to bomb our territory." Tunisia has also alleged that French planes have strafed Tunisian villages.

Raid from Tunisia

Meanwhile, French officials in Algiers charged today that rebels coming from Tunisia on October 1 had raided the border village of Bordj M'Raou, which had declared its loyalty to France, and had kidnapped 80 families of pro-French Moslems. The rebels also burned the village.

In Paris official quarters today deplored Bourguiba's decision to recall his Ambassador from Paris. They pointed out that the action had taken place only shortly after the French Government had proposed, and the Tunisian Government had welcomed, a projected conference between the two countries to settle all outstanding differences.

The French Ambassador to Tunis, M. Georges Gorse, is at present in Paris conferring with officials of the proposed conference. It is not yet known whether he will return to Tunis. It is the second time in a year that the Tunisian envoy has been recalled.

U.S. Willing to Help

In Washington, the Tunisian Defence Minister, Bahi Ladgham, said today that secretary of State Dulles shows willingness to help Tunisia solve its problems. Mr. Ladgham conferred with Mr. Dulles at the State Department for 90 minutes last night, and then told reporters that he had given Mr. Dulles "a detailed exposé on the latest developments in Tunisia."

Asked whether he had talked about Tunisia acquiring arms from Italy or other friendly Western countries, Mr. Ladgham said, "We have discussed the very latest developments in Tunisia including this problem — I could not avoid it."

He told a questioner that the problem of a Franco-Tunisian conference to discuss economic proposals and the evacuation of French troops from Tunisia had no link with the concern of Tunisia about acquisition of arms.

France Warns UN Not To Act on Algeria

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter).—France warned the U.N. today that intervention in Algeria could "only prolong the bloody test" there.

Mr. Guillaume Georges-Picot, leader of the French delegation, told the General Assembly that his country could not be side-tracked "from what she deems her duty regarding a territory in which her absence would engender anarchy, misery and probably even civil war."

Mollet Declines To Bid for Cabinet

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter).—The Socialist leader, M. Guy Mollet, today told President Coty he was not prepared at this stage to stand again as candidate for the premiership. His Government, which preceded that of M. Bourges-Maunoury, fell nearly four months ago.

Mr. Mollet's refusal is reported to have upset M. Coty's plans for a speedy formation of a new Government.

Parliamentarians here feared that if the opposition leader, M. Jacques Soustelle, who was due to see the President later today, became Premier-designate, he would use the opportunity to appeal over the head of Parliament to the nation for the return of General de Gaulle.

Tonight the President was due to see the Residing Minister in Algeria, M. Robert Lacoste, for nearly two years the "strong man" behind the North African military campaign against the Algerian insurgents.

Sudanese to Sponsor Arab 'Summit' Parley

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — The Sudanese Prime Minister, Abdullah Khalil, said in an interview published in the newspaper "Al Ahram" here today that his Government would invite Arab heads of state to a conference in Khartoum this winter.

Khalil, who arrived in Cairo yesterday, said his talks with President Abdul Nasser last night concerned the question of the Nile waters.

On his recent visit to Paris, Khalil said the primary aim of the talks he had there was to establish a permanent policy for the export of Sudanese cotton to France. The French authorities told him that they had insufficient sterling, but offered to import Sudanese cotton in return for French products.

Pearson: Arab Refugees Don't Want to Return

NEW YORK, Thursday. — The noted columnist, Drew Pearson, writing on refugee camps from Jericho, reported today that moderate Arab leaders "will tell you privately that if the Arab refugees were given a chance to return to Israel, only a handful would do so."

He added that they claim, however, Israel must make a gesture of inviting them back in order to "save face" for the refugees.

Meanwhile, the U.N. General Assembly tomorrow will turn its attention to the solicitation of funds for Arab refugees. At the morning session, Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, Director of UNRWA, will appeal to member states for contributions towards the $40.7m. he expects to need to provide for 933,500 Arab refugees during 1958.

In the afternoon, U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Auguste R. Lindt, will present the case of some 250,000 refugees now living in camps in Europe for whom he is seeking permanent homes.

Bonn Said Going Slow On Ties with Israel

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — Western Germany has shelved her plans for full diplomatic relations with Israel for the time being, but is telling the Arabs that sooner or later it is inevitable, informed West German sources said today.

The recent flare-up of tension between the West and the Arab world was responsible for the delay, the sources said.

Bonn diplomats here said West German policy was to work for a lessening of tension in the Middle East and it was felt the establishment of full relations with Israel at this time would only serve to heighten the bad feeling which reached its peak over Syria.

The Arab states have threatened to sever their connections with the Federal Republic, and in retaliation establish diplomatic relations with East German, if Bonn accords full recognition to Israel.

No U.S. Reply to Oman Bid for Talks

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — Mohamed el Harithy, representative to the U.N. of the Imam of Oman, said today he has received no response to requests for meetings with Secretary of State Dulles and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge. The requests were made nearly two weeks ago.

Alarm Abates Among Syria's Neighbours, Says Eisenhower

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower told his press conference today that the situation in Syria seemed to be solidifying to some extent. He said the original alarm of countries like Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and, to some extent, Saudi Arabia, seemed to have been quietened by what they had learned.

Asked to comment on the attack made in the U.N. General Assembly yesterday on the West's Middle East policy by the Saudi Arabian delegate, Ahmed Shukeiry, the President said he did not know what in particular had inspired Shukeiry's speech. Mr. Eisenhower added that within hours of the speech, he received a message of warm friendship from King Saud expressing satisfaction with what they had been able to accomplish through friendly cooperation and expressing the hope that their friendship would continue and grow.

The President said he has expressed identical sentiments to King Saud time and again.

Speaking of the Middle East situation generally, he said the U.S. had tried its best to be friends with every nation in that area. He observed the Arabs blamed most of their troubles on what they called the Israel threat. The U.S. nevertheless had tried constantly to be neutral in that quarrel so that she could be useful in promoting peace.

Will Watch Mid-East

The U.S. would continue to watch the Middle East situation and confer with its friends.

Mr. Eisenhower said he did agree with one part of the Saudi Arabian delegate's speech in which he had said that whatever Government was in power in a country was the affair of that country alone. But the U.S. could make felt its concern, and could try to win people over by showing the dangers of the situation and by mutual help — military primarily, but certainly also in the economic field, he said.

(At the United Nations the Spanish Ambassador, Mr. Jose Felix Lequerica, departed from the prepared text of his speech today to praise yesterday's address by Shukeiry. He referred to "the magnificent speech of Mr. Shukeiry, who showed a good understanding of pending problems," and said Shukeiry's "illustration of the unity of the Arab nations may have surprised many. The Arab peoples are to be congratulated on their unity of conduct.")

Fawzi Backs Syria, Attacks Israel

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — Egypt today told the U.N. General Assembly that she stands solidly behind Syria and declared that the Damascus regime is "fully entitled to U.N. help" in repelling any aggression that might be launched against it. At the same time the Egyptian delegate, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi, accused Israel of plans for "new aggressive expansionism."

Fawzi's speech, made as Egypt's major policy statement on U.N. affairs, was considered by most delegations as almost astoundingly moderate, by contrast with the violent address yesterday by the Saudi delegate, Ahmed Shukeiry.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister complained that Israel is violating last year's resolution calling for the stationing of U.N. Emergency Force units on its side of the Armistice Line. He quoted Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion to show that Israel is seeking large-scale immigration, which Fawzi described as a threat to the "neighbouring Arab world."

Fawzi also asserted that Israel continues to "defy" the U.N. by insisting that the Armistice Agreement is a dead letter.

Most of his address was couched in mild language in which he seemed to chide both the Soviet Union and the U.S. — without naming either — for using the Middle East as a pawn in the cold war and a dumping ground for obsolete armament. He aimed an obvious shaft at the Eisenhower Doctrine by talking of unnamed nations who go around the Middle East "peddling their policies as if the Middle East were their country club or their electoral constituency."

Fawzi repeated the view that Syria posed no threat towards peace and urged restraint and "a minimum of alarms" about that country.

"Syria in preparing and providing for its own defence has not done anything to which it is not fully entitled, and it is not accountable to anyone for any of its actions in the exercise of any of its indisputable rights," he said. He added that there had been a "huge clamour about dangers to peace in the Mid-

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 4)

Soviet Warships To Visit Port Said

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter).—The two Soviet warships which had visited Latakia, Syria, will pay a friendly visit to Port Said to "salute its courageous struggle against the forces of aggression in last year's tripartite aggression," according to the weekly newspaper, "Akher Sa'a," today.

Relations with Syria 'Good,' Rifai Reports

Samir Rifai, the Jordanian Foreign Minister, said Wednesday night that Jordan's relations with Syria were now good, and the anti-Jordan press campaign in Syria has ended, Reuter reported from Amman yesterday.

Speaking after a Cabinet meeting, Rifai said Jordan was very grateful to King Saud of Saudi Arabia for his efforts to solve the dispute. "I hope brotherly relations between Jordan and Syria will be similar to the brotherly relations existing between all Arab states," he said.

Cairo Radio, however, yesterday maintained its attacks against Jordan. It charged that "a handful of reactionaries had transformed Jordan into an American colony."

The broadcast said that among the conditions for U.S. financial aid to Jordan were: complete U.S. control over the Jordan press, radio and other propaganda organs, and the stationing of U.S. personnel at all Jordanian airports.

Power Plant Blasted In Amman

AMMAN, Thursday (Reuter). — An electricity power plant was dynamited during the night, plunging a large part of Amman into darkness. The plant was out of action for an hour. This was the fifth explosion in Amman in the last two months.

Earlier, Ramallah Radio reported that the Arab Legion Headquarters will not issue any further licenses for firearms in view of the present situation. Old licenses must be renewed this month.

British Labour Defeats Demand That U.K. Stop Making H-Bomb

BRIGHTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Aneurin Bevan, noisily taunted by left-wing socialists who were once his followers, today defeated a demand that, if he becomes Foreign Secretary, Britain will immediately stop making the hydrogen bomb.

He told the Labour Party's annual conference that such a policy would create a diplomatic shambles.

Britain would have to abandon all her international commitments and agreements with her friends and allies, and it would make her no safer from the H-bomb, while Russia and America possessed it.

The speech was the biggest test of Mr. Bevan's stormy political career. On record in the past for violent denunciation of the H-bomb, he had to convince the 1,500 delegates that he is no turncoat now that he is the choice for Foreign Secretary if Labour wins the next general election.

Another resolution demanding a world ban on hydrogen bomb tests and the destruction of all nuclear weapons was carried unanimously. The resolution called on the Government to seek the support of all nations in the U.N. to end H-bomb tests, ban nuclear weapons, destroy existing stocks, and obtain progressive disarmament with adequate control by the U.N.

Also carried was a resolution asking for Britain to take a moral lead for stopping further nuclear bomb tests. The party chairman, Miss Margaret Herbison, said she thought there was only one vote against.

Poale Zion, the Labour Zionist Movement, put forward a resolution recommending the U.N. to put direct talks between the Arab states and Israel in the forefront of international action in the area. No vote was taken on the resolution which will be considered by the party's Executive Committee.

The resolution called for an agreement between the great powers to end the arms race in the Middle East; a mutual aid plan for economic development; great power understanding for the security and peaceful development of Israel; plans for resettlement of the Arab refugees; and free navigation for Israel through the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Akaba, among other points.

In London, Abdul Hatem, Egyptian Director of Information, countered the resolution by saying that on the question of direct Arab-Israel talks, "The Arabs have every reason to distrust Israel. The fact is, whenever Israel asks for peace with the Arabs she is preparing for a war against them."

He said in a press statement that every member of the international community must order Israel to respect existing U.N. resolution on Arab refugees.

We express our heartfelt condolences to our manager
Mr. A. Rathouse
on the passing away of his
Father ז"ל

Staff of
I.B.M. (Israel) Co. Ltd.

Mr. C.S. Sroka,
Chairman and Managing Director of
CITY GENERAL EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS Ltd.,
Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement,
London E.C. 2
Telephones MONARCH 21-78 & 65-30, Telegrams Genexim London,
Wishes his relatives, friends and customers
A Happy and Prosperous New Year
גמר חתימה טובה!

Mrs. Sieff wishes to thank all her friends, colleagues, members of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of public institutions who have sent her New Year greetings, which she warmly reciprocates.

Social & Personal

Mr. Eliahu Elath, Israel Ambassador in London, and Mrs. Elath, visited Kiryat Gat, Ashkelon and Helets yesterday. They were accompanied by Mr. Eric Lucas, Assistant Director of the British Zionist Federation's Israel Office.

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Dr. S. Btesh, Director General of the Ministry of Health, and Dr. Y. Soriano, Jerusalem District Medical Officer, were guests of the Jerusalem branch of the Israel Medical Association yesterday on the occasion of their return from a study tour abroad of public health services.

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The Chairman of the Weizmann Institute's Executive Council and Mrs. Meyer W. Weisgal gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Wechsler, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Wechsler and Mrs. May Sister, of New York. On Wednesday, their luncheon guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Rosenbloom; Miss Claudia Cassidy of the "Chicago Tribune" and her husband Mr. William Crawford; Mr. and Mrs. Donald Steinfirst, music critic of the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," and Mr. L. Goldberg of Los Angeles.

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The America-Israel Cultural Foundation yesterday held a reception and recital in honour of the inauguration of the Fredric R. Mann Auditorium. Present were Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Oppenheimer and members of the American board of the Foundation. Mr. R. Dafni of the local board spoke.

•

Mr. A. L. Grant, J.P., a member of the Board of Directors of Barclays Bank Limited and of Barclays Bank D.C.O., and Mr. J. F. Cade, General Manager of Barclays Bank D.C.O., have arrived in Israel on a business trip.

•

Dr. Oscar Pollak, Editor of the Austrian workers' paper "Arbeiter Zeitung," and his wife, Dr. Marianna Pollak, member of the Austrian parliament, yesterday toured the Histadrut Building in Tel Aviv. They are visiting Israel as guests of Mapai and the Histadrut.

•

Spend the holidays at Grete Ascher's. The pension for discriminating guests.

(Advt.)

PICA Sells Out Wine Cellar Interests

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — PICA has sold out its interests in the wine cellars at Rishon le-Zion, Zikhron Ya'acov and Rehovot to the Wine Growers' Cooperative. A sales agreement was signed here yesterday by Mr. M. Rowe, General Manager of PICA, and Dr. E. Ostashinsky, on behalf of the Cooperative. The price was not disclosed. Financed by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, the Rishon leZion cellars were completed in 1892. Those at Zikhron Ya'akov and Rehovot were built some years later.

The Baron, who tried to make the farmers in his colonies self-supporting as soon as possible, initiated the establishment of the Wine Growers' Cooperative in 1906, and five years later the cellars were leased to it on a long-term basis.

N.Y. CONGRESSMAN HERE ON VISIT

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.—Mr. Leonard Farbstein, Democratic Congressman from New York, arrived here today with his wife for a five-day visit.

Mr. Farbstein, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, is on a tour of several countries on behalf of the Committee. He was met at the airport by representatives of the Foreign Office and of the U.S. Embassy.

(Itim)

MAZAR RECEIVED BY POPE PIUS

The President of the Hebrew University, Prof. Benjamin Mazar, was yesterday received at the Vatican by Pope Pius XII, it was learned in Jerusalem. Prof. Mazar presented the Pope with the book "The Dead Sea Scrolls" published by the Hebrew University and Mossad Bialik and "A Genesis Apocryphon" edited by Drs. Y. Yadin and N. Avigad.

Teaneck, New Jersey Makes Bond Pledge

Councilman Adolph Robison, member of the National Board of Governors of the Israel Bond organization, last night presented to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion a scroll from the Community of Teaneck, New Jersey, pledging the sale of $250,000 in Israel Bonds in honour of Israel's Tenth Anniversary.

The scroll was signed by David W. Goldman, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Teaneck Committee for Israel Bonds, and 31 other Committee members.

6 War Criminals To Die in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Thursday (Reuter).—A Yugoslav court yesterday sentenced to death six war criminals found responsible for killing over 530 people in 1941 by throwing them into a 100 metre pit.

The accused, sentenced after a two-week trial, were members of the Ustasi, a wartime pro-Nazi collaborationist organization.

According to the indictment, the group forced 237 children and 253 women into the pit after a raid on a village population by Serbs. On another occasion they threw 39 old people into the pit.

No Rise Expected In C-o-L Index

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The cost-of-living index for September will probably not show a rise and may even show a drop of one point, it was learned yesterday from informed sources in the Ministry of Finance.

Finance and Commerce Ministry officials have made every effort to combat the rising trend of the index and can now only wait and see whether their efforts during last month really bore fruit. It will not be before October 15 that the figures for the September index are made public.

The Government economists who predict that the index did not rise in September, base their prediction mainly on the effect of the drop in egg prices during the month.

Although prices of most food and clothing items rose during September, this rise was partly checked by the heavy subsidies paid out for grapes and tomatoes, while the drop in the price of eggs due to heavy egg imports from Turkey, Denmark and the Netherlands turned the tide.

A 10-pruta change in the price of eggs has an effect of one point on the index, and it is estimated that the fixing of a maximum price of 116 pruta for 'aleph' eggs, together with the import of about 30 million eggs affected the index to the extent of seven to 10 points. If this estimate proves right, such a drop will probably offset the whole list of price increases in other items.

The September index is of major concern to Government economists as, during the months of July and August, the index rose by 11 points and a rise of 1½ points in September, bringing the three-month total to 12½ points above the June index, would necessitate a general wage rise.

But the avoidance of a wage rise, even if accomplished, must be evaluated against the heavy expenditures on subsidies as well as on the foreign currency expenditures on the import of eggs.

SCHWABE MEMORIAL

Members of the late Professor Moshe Schwabe's family, students, colleagues, and veteran Zionists with whom he had worked in Lithuania before coming to this country, gathered at the Kiryat Shaul cemetery in Tel Aviv this week when the tombstone was unveiled over his grave.

Where to go.

TODAY

- **Meet the Israeli:** — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

- **Zoo:** — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8-12. Closed tomorrow.
- **Exhibitions:** — Conquest of the Desert Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1. Closed Saturdays.

1) Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial objects; 2) Rothschild Manuscript, Number Twenty Four. 3) Selected Ancient Coins in Palestinian History. 4) Paintings and drawings by Chagall, Kisling, Modigliani, Pascin and Soutine. Bezalel, 9-12. Closed tomorrow.

Bezalel Museum Romema Branch. Conquest of the Desert Pavilion — Drawings by the late Leopold Krakauer, 10-12. Closed tomorrow.

"The Group of Ten," an Exhibition of oil paintings. Artists House, 10-12. Closed tomorrow.

Religion and Cult in Ancient Israel—Exhibition on the occasion of the Second World Congress of Jewish Studies. Also Permanent Exhibition. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh, 9-12. Closed tomorrow.

- **Film Shows:** — Israel films daily 11.30. Keren Hayessod Hall.
- **Tours:** — Hebrew University Conducted tour, 10 a.m. Administration Bldg., New University Campus. (Conducted tours in Hebrew daily, 11 a.m.) Parents are requested not to bring children under the age of 10.
- **Recorded Music:** — Music to Inspire (background pictures). Rachmaninoff, Concerto No. 2 in C-minor; Mendelssohn, Symphony No. 5 in D-major ("Reformation"). 8.30 p.m. (Doors closed at 8.30). Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

- **Exhibitions:** — 1) Lithographs by I. Aschheim; 2) Photographs of the Hula Valley by Peter Meron. Museum, 10-1. Closed tomorrow.
- **Tourist Service:** — Z.O.A. House Tourist Service, 9 a.m.-1.30 p.m. and daily.

TOMORROW

- **Music Programme:** — Saturday Music Hour with organ music at 10.30 a.m. Records ...Great Tenor Aarias by Richard Tucker; Beethoven, Piano Sonata No. 14 in C-sharp minor; Franck, Prière. Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, Lunch, Dinner, Soupe a L'oignon, Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd., Tel. 23752. Airconditioned.

- **Tourist Service:** — Z.O.A. House Tourist Service, 8 p.m.-10 p.m. and daily.
- **Theatre:** — Habimah, "The Dybbuk," 8. Cameri, "Juliet and Romanov," Mograbi, 9. "Dream Girl," New Hall, 9. Ohel, "Shulamit," 8.

Malenkov Arrest Report Denied

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday described a report that former Premier Georgi Malenkov had been arrested as "a calumny which was purposely put out in the West."

A British Labour M.P., Desmond Donnelly, said in Peking on Tuesday there were strong rumours that Malenkov had been arrested and taken to Moscow. Malenkov was recently appointed to manage a power station in the remote republic of Kazakhstan.

Locust Invasion Seen Imminent

Israel is in serious danger of a locust invasion this autumn and spring according to the head of the Plant Conservation Department in Jaffa, Mr. Gideon Cohen.

He said that reports from the Locust Research Centre in London indicate that major locust concentrations are building up in the Sudan, Ethiopia, Libya, Morocco and the Arabian Peninsula.

The Department has drawn up a plan of defence and set aside quantities of insecticide to meet any eventuality, Mr. Cohen said. From the time of the locusts' final concentration in neighbouring countries to their appearance in Israel, the Department would have at most three days notice, he added.

Fifteen sprayers have been prepared which can be mounted on command cars and dispatched to any point at short notice. According to Mr. Cohen, one sprayer manned by two men can defend the fields of three normal-sized settlements.

Journalists to Study English in Britain

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A party of four Israel journalists left Haifa in the s.s. Aliya yesterday to spend a month in Britain studying English as guests of the British Zionist Federation.

The group consists of Mr. S. Gelbart and Mr. E. Yerushalmy of "Al Hamishmar," Mr. M. Ben-Gur, Director of Beit Sokolow, of "Lamerhav," and Mr. H. Margoshelsky, of Itim.

The newsmen will spend the study month at the Eder Farm, near Horsham, one of the Federation's training centres *(hachsharot)* for future kibbutz-settlers.

Religious Services

For Shabbat Yom Kippur

Shabbat Yom Kippur begins in Jerusalem at 4.44 today and ends at 5.56 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 1 p.m.; Kol Nidrei, 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7 a.m.; Minha, 2.40 p.m. Tki'a, 5.45 p.m.; Motzaei Yom Kippur, 5.57 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (at Secondary School, K.K.L. Street): Tonight: Kol Nidrei, 5.15 p.m. (Sermon: Rabbi Dr. Philipp); Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Sermon 11 a.m. (Rabbi Dr. Amir); Maskir, 4 p.m.; Motzaei Yom Kippur, 5.55 p.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: Minha, 1 p.m.; Kol Nidrei, 5.05 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7 a.m.; Mussaf, 12.30 p.m.; Minha, 2.45 p.m.; Neila, 4.25 p.m.; Tki'a & Arvit, 5.30 p.m.

Hebrew University: Kol Nidre, 5 p.m. today; tomorrow from 8.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff St.): Tonight: Kol Nidrei, 5.15 p.m. (Sermon: Shalom Ben-Horin); Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Maskir and Sermon, 10.45 a.m.; Neila 4.15 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Kol Nidrei, 5.15 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7 a.m.; Maskir, 10.30 a.m.; Arvit, 5.35 p.m.

The Theatre Club

have opened the winter season with a new programme. Members and friends invited.

●

Reservations every evening from 8 at the Club, 57 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv, entrance Rehov Mendele.

Archaeologists To Meet in Haifa

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Thursday. — The findings of an archaeological reconnaissance expedition into Sinai, the results of this year's digging season at Hatzor, and a general stock-taking of excavation work throughout the country—that will be the fare at the 13th conference of the Israel Exploration Society to be held in Haifa from October 13 to 15.

As in past years, the conference will be under the patronage of President Izhak Ben-Zvi, who will declare it open at the May Cinema on Sunday evening.

Prof. B. Mazar, of the Hebrew University, will speak on the Sinai expedition and show a film shot there and only recently developed. On Monday, Mr. S. Yeivin is to speak on his work at Gat and Nirim, Prof. M. Stekelis and Mr. Dotan on the pre-historic finds at Kabbara, Nahal Oren and Wadi Arra.

M. Jean Perrot will report on his excavations at Beersheba and Malkha, and Dr. Y. Yadin on Hatzor ("where interesting finds have been made during the past few days," Dr. Y. Aviram, the Society's chairman, told the press). Prof. Y. Prawer will give an address on Crusaders' castles in the North. All lectures will be illustrated by films or lantern slides.

In the late afternoon the Society will hold its general meeting at which Dr. Y. Aharoni will survey the archaeological landscape of Israel today.

The third day will be devoted to archaeological sightseeing in three simultaneous excursions: one group will visit Hatzor; a second, Bet She'arim, Nahal Oren, Kabbara and Metzer sites; and a third, ruins of castles at Montfort, Yehiam, and Acre.

The Municipality will help with the organization and provide an information desk at the City Hall.

The "Palestine Exploration Society" was founded in 1913 and is today the country's most popular scientific organization. The establishment of a supreme council to coordinate and direct archaeological work in Israel was most desirable, Dr. Aviram told the press.

Three bodies are now active in this field: The Antiquities Department of the Government, the Hebrew University and the Exploration Society.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

FRIDAY NIGHT

JERUSALEM: Givant, 1 Harlap, Kiryat Shmuel, 63676.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 3526. Kiteiwitz, 22 Hayarkon, 3566. Yaffe, 173 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22116. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67405. El Kamel, Jaffa, Rehov 4, No. 65, 83061. **HOLON:** Tikva, Kikar Struma. **RAMAT GAN—GIVATAYIM:** Hadassah, Givatayim, Katznelson, 72271. **NATANYA:** Asuta. **HAIFA:** Rambam, 29 Arlosoroff, 2974.

SATURDAY NIGHT

JERUSALEM: Zichron Moshe, 10 Yeshaya, nr. Edison cinema, 4191.

TEL AVIV: Breiman, 56 Allenby, 62262. Yani, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 62474. Ora, 99 Dizengoff, 22320. Ziva Hatikva Qtr., 67403. El Kamel, Jaffa, Rehov 4, No. 65, 83361. **HOLON:** Ribak. **RAMAT GAN—GIVATAYIM:** Finsi, Ramat Gan, 104 Rav Kook, 72821. **NATANYA:** Asuta. **HAIFA:** Rashi, 36 Bar Giora, 68266. **HAR HACARMEL:** Moriah, 45 Moriah, 81009.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

FRIDAY NIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Kratka, 26 Abrabanel, 5067. Dr. Schumert, 7 Gaza, 61474. Dr. Horn, 30 King George, 2746.

SATURDAY NIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosorov, 61217. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanevi'im, 2424. Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170 (evening only). Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66325.

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HAIFA — Friday, October 18, at 2.45 p.m. — "Armon" Theatre

Tickets at Ginsburg's Office, 28 Rehov Herzl, Haifa (tickets bought for the recital previously are valid).

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and our sincere thanks for the Rosh Hashana greetings which we heartily reciprocate.

14,000 Students Visited Russia

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP).—More than 14,000 foreign students visited the Soviet Union during the past year, a Russian U.N. delegate said here yesterday.

Mrs. Z. V. Mironova, Vice-Chairman of the Moscow Municipal Executive Committee, told the General Assembly's social, humanitarian and cultural committee that her government was "striving for greater cooperation through international contacts in all fields." She said that 560,000 Soviet citizens had travelled in 61 countries last year, and that in the early part of this year, 700 Soviet scientists had attended international meetings abroad.

She was speaking in support of a Czechoslovak proposal for development of international cooperation in the fields of science, technology, culture, education and tourism.

Sunderland Beat Petah Tikva Maccabi, 5-2

SUNDERLAND, Thursday (Reuter).—Petah Tikva Maccabi were beaten 5-2 by Sunderland, the English First Division soccer side, here yesterday. Outside-right Bernard scored two great goals for Petah Tikva. Goalkeeper Buch made three wonderful saves in the second half to frustrate Sunderland's efforts to increase their score. Flannigan, Anderson and Grainger were Sunderland's scorers.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

OCTOBER 3, 1957

Pop. Loan 1949/50 (IL10)	971
6% Comp. Loan 56/67	731
[illegible]% Comp. Loan	[illegible]
5½% War Loan 54/59	[illegible]
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	[illegible]
3½% Taxat Dollar x)	[illegible]
6% Reg. Sterling "A"	[illegible]
Def. Loan Bonds 6½% f)	101½
6½% Def. Bonds f)	[illegible]
6½% Def. Bonds g)	[illegible]
6½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	101½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	102½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	210
6½% Bonds 58/65 f)	104½
ditto g)	112½
Keren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	101
ditto g)	104½
Igroth Ltd.	
6½% Deb. 56/65 f)	100½
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/66	
Class "A" f)	100½c)
Class "B" g)	107 c)
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	157
Bearer Savings Cert. '59	91
A.P.B. Investment	
4½-6% Con. Deb.	74
Ord. sh. 'B' reg.	98
Gazit ord. sh. 'B' reg.	80
Ellern's Inv. ord.	144
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	73d)
Bizur 4% debs. 56/65	80½
Nir 5% pref. sh.	94(a)
Pasa 4% debs. 40/64 reg.	75
"Inva" 8% debs.	76
Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	56½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	74
8% debs.	73½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	90
Ata ord. "B" sh.	85
6-8% con. debs.	91
"Kurdaneh" ord. "B"	86½
7% con. debs. 58/68	79
Meller ord. sh.reg.	875
Pal. Brewery 8% con. debs.	85½
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	81
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	115
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	55½
"Teva" ord. sh.	95
Pal. Cold St. ord. sh. reg.	158½
Delek ord. sh. "C"	87
Pal. Centr. 8% debs.	97
Mekorot pref. sh.	78
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. sh. reg.	144

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex. coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1.800.

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	34	14	27	26
Tiberias	36	21	32	32
Haifa Port	71	19	29	29
Natanya	84	22	31	30
Tel Aviv Kirya	68	19	29	29
Tel Aviv Port	74	26	27	27
Lydda Airport	52	15	30	30
Jerusalem	31	16	29	28
Beersheba	48	15	32	32
Sdom	21	—	34	33
Eilat	29	22	36	36

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Philip Slomovitz, editor and publisher of the "Detroit Jewish News," and Mrs. Slomovitz, for a three-week tour including Israel Bond Development projects.

Mr. Jack Goldberg, of California, with his family, to take up a Chaim Weizmann Fellowship at the Weizmann Institute.

Mr. Bertil von Bar, S.A.S. Israel District Manager, from Istanbul (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Mr. E. Iliin, Managing Director of Kaiser-Frazer in Israel, for the U.S. to join an Israel goodwill delegation of industrialists (by Air France).

Captain Yitzhak "Ike" Aharonowitz, former Captain of the Atid-Hakibbutz Hameuhad ship Palmach, for Istanbul, where he will take command of the Zim Company ship Abraham Graetz (by El Al).

Mr. Roger Katz, chairman of the Jewish Partisans' Organization in Belgium, after a short visit (by Sabena).

A BEERSHEBA garage belonging to Mr. Yaakov Geret went up in flames early yesterday morning. Damage is estimated at IL10,000. It is believed that an electrical short circuit was the cause of the fire.

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MIVTAHIM, one of the Histadrut pension funds, has acquired an additional IL300,000 worth of immigrant housing bonds. The fund now holds IL1.5m. worth of bonds. At the recent first drawing of the bonds, five held by the fund won IL2,200.

NINE ISRAEL ARABS went through the Rosh Hanikrah border station yesterday to join their families in the Lebanon, while 12 Arabs from the Lebanon came to live in Israel.

• • •

SHLOMO TACHAN, 12, of Ramle was knocked down and seriously injured yesterday by a military vehicle on the Ramle-Bilu road. Shlomo was removed to the Tel Hashomer Hospital. The driver has been detained.

One Killed, One Hurt In Negev Accident

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — One person was killed and another severely injured today when a civilian command car overturned after leaving the narrow road for an oncoming bus near Kibbutz Shuval.

Peretz Tulbolara, 26, of Beersheba, died instantly. Hillel Ben-Yehuda, 23, also of Beersheba, suffered brain concussion and was taken to Beersheba Hadassah Hospital.

Jaffa Boy, 9, Killed by Bus

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Shlomo Levi, aged nine, of Jaffa, was fatally injured this afternoon when he was run down by a bus in Rehov 4 in Jaffa. The driver of the vehicle was arrested for questioning.

From the Dan Cooperative it was reported that the boy was carrying ice in a homemade box on wheels when he lost control of the primitive steering gear and was carried under the wheels of the bus. (Itim)

SHEPHERD BOY DIES OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

NAZARETH, Thursday.— Nomar Awadi, 10, a shepherd boy from Kafr Kana near here, died in the English Hospital here today. He had received a severe electric shock yesterday when he climbed a telegraph pole on the Nazareth-Tiberias road. (Itim)

M.D. Shortage In Negev Stressed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Babies are born in ambulances in one out of every five cases of expectant mothers who are brought from outside Beersheba for their lying-in, due to the lack of enough "doctors to provide sufficient pre-natal care," it was revealed by two spokesmen for Kupat Holim in the Negev, in a press conference held here today.

Mr. Reuven Kliegler, Director of the Negev District of Kupat Holim, and Dr. Y. Shatal, head Kupat Holim Doctor in the Negev, told reporters that the doctor shortage in the Negev has reached catastrophic proportions and that unless the situation is improved, Kupat Holim would refuse to be responsible for the consequences.

The two Sick Fund spokesmen pointed out that the serious situation would become even more critical with the imminent departure of six doctors at present serving in the Negev. Some of these doctors are to be mobilized into the Army and the rest are terminating their term as drafted doctors for the Negev.

Earlier this week Kupat Holim authorities met with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and with the Minister of Health, Mr. Y. Barzilai, and received promises from the two Ministers that immediate efforts would be made to improve the situation.

It was pointed out that several Negev centres such as Ofakim, Dimona, Shderot and Mivtahim do not have a single doctor, while the entire Negev stretching from Masmieh to Eilat is served only by 35 general practitioners.

Dispute Over Cowshed Ends in Shooting

Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN, Thursday. — The owner of a cowshed who allegedly attempted to murder the man to whom he leased the shed was arrested today.

According to police, Zvi Leitis, 57, of the Borochov Quarter of Givatayim, aimed three revolver shots at Mr. Baruch Nimkovsky, 47, a father of five children. The shots were fired at a range of ten metres but missed the dairy farmer.

Nimkovsky, a former partisan, overcame Leitis, took away the revolver and reported the incident to the police.

The source of quarrel was Nimkovsky's refusal to vacate the cowshed, where he housed 30 cows. He was paying IL70 a month rent.

Leitis, who wanted to sell the plot on which the cowshed stands, had set up a barbed wire fence at the cowshed entrance.

Five Months Jail For Living off Streetwalker

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A former policeman, found guilty of "deriving some benefit" from the earnings of a prostitute, was today sentenced to five months imprisonment and put on probation for seven months by Tel Aviv Magistrate H. Bental.

The accused, Shlomo Levi, 26, of Tel Aviv, admitted that he had lived for some time with the woman, a new immigrant who arrived two years ago, but had broken off the relationship at her brother's request. He denied that she had paid him from her earnings as a street walker.

The judge, while finding the accused not guilty of attempting to commit an offence in a public place, found that he had derived some financial benefit from his association with the woman. (Itim)

THE MINISTER of Health will officially open the Eilat Hospital on October 15. The institution will be directed by Dr. M. Gelman, a Bulgarian gynaecologist who recently arrived in this country. (Itim)

Vaccination Unlikely for Mild Asian Flu Virus Found Locally

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Asian flu has appeared in "a very mild form" in this region of the world and if this picture continues it is probable that no vaccination programme will be undertaken in Israel, Dr. S. Btesh, Director General of the Ministry of Health, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

He said the outbreaks which have occurred so far in Israel tally in character with those in the neighbouring Arab countries and in Greece which, according to information received from the World Health Organization in Geneva, appeared in a very mild form.

As to the vaccine now being produced in the Nes Ziona laboratory, Dr. Btesh said "We don't know if it's effective and neither do any of the other countries using the vaccine."

He said the situation "does not arouse anxiety."

Meanwhile, 40 children and 40 adults in Tel Aviv's Hatikva quarter as well as five persons in the Abu Kabir quarter have contracted Asian flu within the last few days.

Although results of laboratory tests are not yet ready, "it may be supposed" that these cases are Asian flu, Dr. E. Roch, Tel Aviv District Physician, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

He said the illness was probably introduced into the Hatikva quarter by some children in a Tel Aviv institution who came down with the disease two weeks ago and whose families live in this quarter. The children have all recovered.

36 Ill in Orphanage

It was learned yesterday that 36 children in a Jerusalem orphanage at the entrance to Jerusalem are probably ill with Asian flu. Throat swabs have been taken from the children who fell ill within the last few days. Health officials say the children may have contracted it from visitors from abroad.

Meanwhile Dr. S. Yekutiel, Director of the Ministry's Epidemiological Department, who was reported ill with Asian flu after a visit on Wednesday to check the situation in Tel Aviv, was last night confirmed to have just an "awful cold." Mrs. Yekutiel, reached by phone, said her husband had no temperature but "an awful cold which he caught from our two-year old son."

In New York City, the long feared epidemic of Asian flu was duly recorded with more than 150,000 of the city's 940,000 school children down with the disease. It was revealed that so far only 250,000 units of vaccine have been alloted to the city's eight million inhabitants.

Enquiry Into False Compensation Claims

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Police have interrogated some dozen persons in connection with false declarations in claiming personal compensation from West Germany, it was learned today.

The investigations were instituted at the request of the Attorney General. The West German Government had approached the Israel authorities to investigate these doubtful claims.

Some of the persons interrogated have been released on bail, the police spokesman said.

Police Investigate Beating of Prisoner

NAZARETH, Thursday.—Two high police officers today began an investigation of charges that constable Moshe Zagdun, of the Acre Police, had beaten and injured a prisoner, Assad Abdu, of Nazareth.

Abdu claims that Zagdun arrested him last September without pretext and put him into a room at the Acre Police Station. He then beat him severely. Abdu added that he fainted twice after the policeman had tried to strangle him. (Itim)

A FIRE AT the North Tel Aviv swimming pool caused damage estimated at IL1,000 early yesterday morning. Police are investigating. (Itim)

1,200 Contribute To T.A. Blood Bank

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The 1,000th blood donor made his contribution to the Tel Aviv Blood Bank Campaign yesterday. The drive ended tonight after five days.

By midnight last night 1,094 contributions had been volunteered and by noon today the 1,200 mark had been passed.

Contributors included Mayor Haim Levanon and soldiers who said they wanted to "return" blood they had received in Sinai or other battles. One Yemenite immigrant from Rosh Ha'ayin, who donated his blood at the Great Synagogue station, described his action as "simply a *mitzva*."

During peace-time, Israel requires a blood reserve of 35,000 transfusion units, an M.D.A. spokesman explained. Fresh blood keeps for one month, while with chemical treatment it may be kept for one year. Afterwards, it is dried and is held for up to five years.

Blood was only taken from persons above the age of 18. At each station, a doctor, a nurse and an assistant were on duty.

Four Groups Bid For Shell Interests

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Four business groups are at present engaged in negotiations with the Shell Company in London to acquire the company's installations in Israel, according to a report received yesterday from "Ma'ariv's" London correspondent. Solel Boneh has dropped out of the bidding.

Said to be taking part in the talks are American, French, Dutch and Belgian representatives. It is also believed that one of the groups is acting for the British industrialist, Mr. Isaac Wolfson.

The sum of £2m. has been mentioned as the price asked, but it is thought that the Shell Company will be prepared to accept less if the negotiations can be completed at an early date.

The report adds that the Haifa refineries do not form a subject for negotiation at present.

FAWZI

(Continued from Page One)

dle East," but the "balloon has already exploded and faded into nothingness."

Referring to the aftermath of last year's Suez crisis, Fawzi said that LE3.3m. had been set aside for development of the Canal, with more funds to follow. It was expected that ships with a draught of up to 35 feet would soon be able to pass through the Canal "as was the case before the tripartite aggression."

He said the question of compensation to the shareholders of the old company had "of course been constantly on the mind of the Government of Egypt." "My Government has therefore, among other things, been consulting during the last few months with several other governments as well as with the U.N. Secretary-General as to ways and means for ensuring proper representation of the shareholders so that the matter of compensation to them can be promptly discussed and finally settled," Fawzi said.

Turning to Algeria, he spoke of the "crazy notion that because some French lawyers in Paris have written an article into their country's laws saying that Algeria is part of France, the people of Algeria must be treated "as things and as serfs."

On Cyprus, Fawzi said Egypt ardently hoped the people of that island would soon be blessed with better luck.

Con Man Guilty of Fraud

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A Jaffa cafe owner who talked a locksmith and his wife out of IL500 against a deposit of $5 was found guilty of fraud today in the Tel Aviv District Court.

In October 1952 two men, representing themselves as new immigrants, showed up at the workshop of Mr. Michael Auerbach, 60, of Mahane Yisrael. They offered to accept him as a partner if he would pay customs duty on a machine for the manufacture of cigarette lighters which was awaiting clearance in Jaffa Port.

Mr. Auerbach, suspicious of the offer, took the men to his home and consulted with his wife. As an earnest of their good intentions, the pair offered to leave a bundle of dollars as a deposit.

Mrs. Auerbach accepted the bundle, wrapped in newspaper, and gave the men IL500 from her own savings. As they were leaving, one of the men took her into an adjoining room and warned her not to look into the bundle for two days.

After the men had gone out the door, Mrs. Auerbach was unable to restrain her curiousity and opened the package. It contained only $5. However, the men had already disappeared.

From police files and later, in a police lineup, Mr. and Mrs. Auerbach identified one of the men as Eliezer Markovitz 27, a Jaffa cafe owner. The man was also identified by a kiosk owner in the neighbourhood from whom he had purchased a soft drink on the day of the crime.

Judge E. Yaron found Markowitz guilty of fraud but acquitted him of a charge of extorting money under false pretences on the grounds that Mr. and Mrs. Auerbach gave him the IL500 only after he deposited the bundle of dollars.

Sentence will be passed on Tuesday. (Itim)

Leo and Pnina David

wish all their friends and clients

A Happy New Year

Frankfurt a.M.

Ben Zadek and Miriam (née Grabowski)

are happy to announce the birth of their first child

A SON

84-39, 125 Street, Kew Gardens 15, New York.

Rosa and Israel Ashkenazi
Buenos Aires

Sarah and Menahem Albalansi
Jerusalem

announce the marriage of their children

Rebecca *Yitzhak*

which took place at the Eliachar Synagogue, Jerusalem, on September 26, 1957.

Yma Sumac

and her INCA Group

at the "Heichal Haterbut"
3 Performances only
on Oct. 22, 23, 24

Sale of Tickets as from Tuesday, Oct. 8 at 9 a.m.

Tel Aviv: Canaf, 83 Allenby Rd., Tel. 5502; Halla Union, 116 Dizengoff Rd. — Ramat Gan: Rechnitz. — Givatayim: Geva.

Organized by Giora Godik, Tel Aviv.

Rubinstein Prize Postponed a Year

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Artur Rubinstein has decided to postpone until next year — "when I will have time to find a talent truly representative to Israel" — presentation of the $10,000 scholarship fund he has provided for a deserving Israel pianist.

Expressing regret that finalists had not been lined up in advance to enter the competition this morning and indicating surprise that no preliminary auditions had been held to eliminate lesser talents, the world-famous pianist made this announcement at a press conference in the Fredric Mann Auditorium.

There, together with Mr. Isaac Stern, the violinist and the latter's accompanist, Mr. A. Zakin, Mr. Rubinstein listened intently to the playing of 27 young Israel music students.

The contestants, who were compelled to wait their turn standing for as long as four or five hours in the bare hall outside the office, complained that neither chairs nor benches had been provided.

Mr. Rubinstein told the press of his intention to return to Israel next year when the trustees, in whose care the funds are deposited, will have made adequate preparations for the final audition by himself and by other visiting musicians who might happen to be in the country at the time. "Israel always has some noted artist present who can help me decide, Mr. Rubinstein said, looking towards Mr. Stern.

Although no prizes will be awarded now, Mr. Rubinstein will, before leaving select for a few of the outstanding students in today's audition a programme with which to enter the finals next year.

Mr. Rubinstein was unable to specify exactly what form the prizes will take. If no one qualifies for a first prize, perhaps a second or even a third may be awarded, he said, citing the difficulty even in the U.S. of finding a suitable candidate for the Rachmaninoff Prize contest, which was not awarded for two successive years.

YOM KIPPUR FAST BEGINS TONIGHT

Kol Nidre will be chanted in synagogues in Israel and throughout the world tonight and orthodox Jews will commence a 24 hour fast as the observance of Yom Kippur begins.

The holiest day of the Jewish religious year, Yom Kippur (the Day of Atonement) is the solemn close of the 10 penitential days which began on Rosh Hashana.

Owners to Blame for Car Thefts

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Much of the recent increase in car and scooter thefts in this city could have been prevented by the vehicles' owners, Deputy Police Superintendent Arie Naor, chief of the Tel Aviv District Post today.

"Very few thieves will steal a vehicle that is not easy to make off with. Some car owners even forget to lock their cars," he pointed out.

Since January 1, 526 vehicles, including 146 scooters and motorcycles, have been stolen. 26 vehicles were reported stolen over the Rosh Hashanah weekend alone. Of the total 15 cars and 11 motorcycles are still missing.

The vehicle preferred by thieves are the Willys, Henry J. and Jeeps, Mr. Naor said. If no special precaution is taken with these cars, thieves can easily connect the ignition point with a coin or silver paper. Moreover, many of them have skeleton keys that fit the locally-assembled vehicles.

The most frequent thefts are by the "amateurs," who include teenagers and soldiers, many of them employed in garages.

Soldiers Late to Base

Soldiers who have missed their last buses or special lorries back to their bases at nights, take cars and drive them to within a few kilometres of camp and there abandon the vehicle; some of them have made it a habit, Mr. Naor said.

A second group of regular car thieves are well-known criminals who use the vehicles in their robberies. They choose the type of vehicle most suited for their operation, and these may include heavy lorries. Once the goods are loaded and brought to their destination, the vehicle is abandoned.

Experienced mechanics fall into a third category. They steal the cars in the evening and often by next morning nothing is left of it. They either sell the parts, or assemble cars together with chassis and engines bought locally.

Most Thefts Friday

Most thefts are reported on Friday nights or festivals. When a complaint is made to the police, mobile patrols throughout the country are immediately notified and often road check posts are set up.

Superintendent Naor said that if car owners would invest a few pounds in having "secret switches" and steering wheel locks installed, car thieving would become much more difficult. The secret switches sound off the horn if anyone tampers with the ignition.

Even children have learnt how to steel scooters, Mr. Naor said. The best way to prevent their being taken was to fix a chain and lock on the wheel.

Official Suspected In Sugar Deals

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The investigation into the side-tracking to the free market of sugar intended for industry took a new turn yesterday when it was stated that Ministry of Commerce and Industry officials may be involved.

Mr. S. Theila, Director of the Control Division in the Customs Office in Tel Aviv, one of the main investigators into the sugar smuggling, has reported to the Ministry that "there are strong hints that civil servants, probably from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, are involved in smuggling sugar intended for industry which found its way to the free market."

The Ministry claims, however, that Mr Theila bases his charges only on the testimony of one of the accused, who declared that he was in contact with a Commerce and Industry official in Jerusalem, and that "he received from him unlimited allocations of sugar in exchange for bribes."

It was learned that senior officials in the Ministry have asked Mr. Theila to prove his charges or else retract them in writing.

Meanwhile, the Ministry declines to make any official statement about the firms involved in the sugar smuggling, despite repeated demands from other firms which claim that their good name is being damaged by the suspicion that has been cast on them.

Exports Up Last Month

Exports during the period between January - September 1957 amounted to $104.2m. as compared with a total of $82.2m. during the same period last year, according to preliminary figures released yesterday by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

During September, exports totalled nearly $6.7m. as compared with $4.5m. last September. The increase resulted from a rise in industrial exports from $2.6m. to $3.7m.; in agricultural exports from $111,000 to $408,000 and in diamond exports from $1.8m. to $2.5m.

No Pork Found In Jerusalem Shops

Jerusalem Post Reporter

No pork or pork products could be found in Jerusalem butcher shops yesterday. However, one butcher, a Christian, announced that he will continue to fight for the right of selling pork.

During a check of three non-kosher butcher shops and half a dozen non-kosher delicatessen shops yesterday morning by Municipal inspectors, no violation of the no-pork by-law was found. The inspectors checked not only for pork, ham and bacon, both fresh, smoked or tinned, but also for pork or sausages.

Mr. Joseph Schubert, owner of the Briut Shop in Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the by-law prejudiced their means of livelihood and that he had recently written the Minister of Interior, Mr. Israel Bar-Yehuda, asking that they be granted permission to continue to sell pork, as they have done in Jerusalem for the past 14 years. The couple formerly had a butcher shop in the Old City, but crossed to live in the New City on November 27, 1947.

If Mr. Bar-Yehuda does not grant their request, the couple stated, they would appeal to the High Court for an order *nisi*.

Mr. Schubert, who is of Polish origin, was mobilized during both the War of Independence and the Sinai Campaign.

Suspected of Trying To to Go to Lebanon

ACRE, Thursday. — Avraham Levi, 27, of Haifa, was brought before magistrate E. Kutelli here today accused of attempting to cross the Lebanese border illegally.

He was found on Tuesday by security forces in the region of the Lebanese border, near Kibbutz Eilon. He had a Lebanese identity card issued in 1943 in his possession.

The magistrate allowed the prosecution's request to hold the accused for 15 days in order to pursue the investigation. (Itim)

A 13-YEAR OLD Eilat schoolboy, Masaud Ben-Shoshan, was seriously hurt yesterday when another pupil threw a ston which struck him on the head. He is suffering from a temporary loss of speech and has been flown to hospital in the North. (Itim)

Mukhtar's Son Gets 10 Years for Fratricide

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — The District Court today sentenced Muhammad Abou Hassein, 27, son of the mukhtar of Kafr Rumana in Lower Galilee and father of five, to prison for ten years for the killing of his brother Mahmoud, 29, last January.

The accused saw his brother, the father of three, coming up a mountain path on horseback, had an argument with him and shot him three times with his revolver.

A younger brother, Hassan, 18, was an eye-witness of the killing. The court, headed by President Y. Azulai, ordered that Hassan be prosecuted for giving different testimony in court from that in his statement to the police.

Mohammed was charged with premeditated murder, but the court changed it to manslaughter because it held that the background to the killing, especially the motive, had not been clear enough to warrant a murder charge.

Haifa Maccabi Wins In Cyprus 5:2

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Haifa Maccabi football team yesterday won its third game in Cyprus, defeating an island selected 5:2. Two goals were scored by Asher Almani, and one each by Shlomo Levi, Zeharia Ben-Zvi, and Yesheyahu Held.

Maccabi will play its last game in Cyprus tomorrow afternoon against an all-Cyprus team. The team will return to Israel in the s.s. Pace on Sunday.

ALLEN, RABB VISIT EILAT

Mr. George V. Allen, U.S. Ambassador to Greece, and Mr. Maxwell Rabb, Assistant to the President of the U.S. and Secretary to the Cabinet, toured Eilat yesterday in the company of Mr. Reuven Shiloah, of the Foreign Ministry. Later in the day Mr. Rabb left the country for the U.S.

On Wednesday, Mr. Allen visited the Weizmann Institute of Science in the company of Mr. Shiloah, and Mr. Teddy Kollek, the Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office.

Haifa Cinemas

From Sat., October 5, 1957

ARMON Tel. 4848
Hilarious British Comedy.
A Touch of the Sun
Starring Frankie Howard, the British Danny Kaye.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
ON THE THRESHOLD OF SPACE
Cinemascope & Technicolor
John Hodiak, Virginia Leigh
Tues., Thurs.
SUDDENLY
Frank Sinatra, Sterling Heyden.
2 perfs. daily at 6.45 & 9.

ORLY Tel. 81868
2nd week
The World War's most daring prisoner escape
ALBERT R. N.
with Anthony Steel, Jack Warner
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

ORAH Tel. 4017
2nd week
Le Monde du Silence
(The silent world)
A holiday programme.
Film in colour.

AMPHITHEATRE
Israel Premiere
CINEMASCOPE
Jayne Mansfield, Dan Dailey
Joan Collins
in John Steinbeck's
THE WAYWARD BUS
Fox Film.
For adults only,
16 years and over.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Ava Gardner, Stewart Granger
in M.G.M.'s flaming love story
Bhowani Junction
Cinemascope & Eastmancolour
Based on the novel of John Masters.

ATZMON Tel. 3003
M.G.M. presents
in Vistavision and colour
High Society
Frank Sinatra, Grace Kelly
Bing Crosby.

PEER Tel. 2232
SHREE 420
(The Wanderer)
with Raj Kapoor.
Saturday at 6.30 & 9.30.
Weekdays at 3.15, 6.30 & 9.30.
No complimentary or reducted tickets.

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings:
The gayest British Comedy
YOU KNOW WHAT SAILORS ARE
For adults only.
Mats.:
RED BERETS
MISS SADIE THOMPSON

ORION Tel. 4020
3rd and last week
THE AMBASSADOR'S DAUGHTER
at 4, 6.45, & 9 p.m.
Daily at 2 p.m.
Haifa Premiere
CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S CAVALCADE

MAY Tel. 2856
Thunder in the East
Starring:
Charles Boyer, Deborah Kerr
Alan Ladd.
in Vistavision.

OHEL SHEM, Tuesday, Oct. 8
Gala premiere
DZIGAN & SZUMACHER
Israel programme
"Nine Measures of Laughter"
with the participation of:
Hayale Shiffer, Leah Shlanger, Michael Greenstein
Music Director and Accompanist: Shaul Barzovsky
Tel Aviv: Ohel Shem Hall, Thursday, Oct. 10
Haifa: Orah Hall, Wednesday, Oct. 9; Friday, Oct. 11
Jerusalem: Edison, Monday, Oct. 14, at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets — Jerusalem: Cahana; Tel Aviv: Massach, Canaf, Rococo, Cartis; Haifa: Maccabi, Rehov Herzl.
Performances begin at 8.30 p.m.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday at 8.30 only. Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30

Starting Sat. Oct. 5

ARNON Tel. 4829
Israel Premiere
THE NIGHT RUNNER
Ray Danton, Colleen Miller
Mary Anders
Are mental patients turned loose too soon?
Hebrew & French subtitles

EDEN Tel. 3829
2nd week
M.G.M.'s saucy dish of laughter, music and romance. From boudoir to boy friend
June Allyson — Joan Collins
Ann Sheridan — Ann Miller
THE OPPOSITE SEX
Cinemascope Metrocolor
For adults over 16 only

ORGIL Tel. 61486
Israel Premiere
Burt Lancaster & Co. presents
BACHELOR PARTY
by the man who made Marty
starring Don Murray
Hebrew & French subtitles
For adults over 16 only.

ORION Tel. 2914
Cinemascope — Color de Luxe
Adventures of 3 American Girls in Rome and Venice.
THREE COINS IN THE FOUNTAIN
Starring: Clifton Webb
Dorothy McGuire
Louis Jourdan
Jean Peters
Sunday at 10.30 a.m.:
"SNOWHITE"
Daily at 3.30 p.m.:
"Snowhite and the 7 Dwarfs"

ORNA Tel. 4733
2nd week
CINEMASCOPE
Three of the biggest in one of the best!
RITA HAYWORTH
ROBERT MITCHUM
JACK LEMMON
in a burning excitement
Fire Down Below
(Technicolor)

RON Tel. 3104
2nd week
Based on the celebrated novel by Pushkin
DUNYA
(Der Postmeister)
Eva Bartok — Ivan Desny
Walter Richter
A Viennese picture in Technicolor
Hebrew, English subtitles
Also on Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

SEMADAR
German Colony
Anna Magnani
and Burt Lancaster
in the bold drama
The Rose Tattoo
For adults over 16 only.
Hebrew & French subtitles.
Matinee at 3:
Tarzan's Hidden Jungle

ZION HALL
Luis Mariano
In a delightful musical based on Franz Lehar's Operetta in Techicolor
"LE TZAREWITCH"
with the Yugoslav Ballet Troupe and the Grand Philharmonic Orchestra of Berlin.

TEL OR 8th week
NO TIME FOR FLOWERS
Excellent Comedy
Photographed in Austria
with: VIVECA LINDFORS — PAUL CHRISTIAN

Starting Saturday, Oct. 5

EDISON Jerusalem
Tel. [illegible] 4th week
The Great Indian Picture
Yahoodi Ki Ladki
Starring
[illegible]
Music by H. Kumar.
Directed by S. D. Narang
Matinee at 3.30:
LAST OF THE MOHICANS
Tickets: 300 Prutot for youth

STUDIO Jerusalem
Tel. [illegible]
MANDY
the greatest emotional drama ever filmed
Phyllis Calvert
Jack Hawkins
Mandy Miller
Hebrew & French subtitles

And after a swim
for a "HOT SHASHLIK"
and other original
ORIENTAL DISHES

SAVOYA
THE RESTAURANT
opp. the clock tower in Jaffa
and extraordinary specialities for the discriminate.
A sensation for guests from abroad. Open till late at night.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday: 7.30, 9.30 p.m. Weekdays: at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

From Sat. Oct. 5, 1957

ALLENBY
Season's Opening with
Jennifer Jones in
Good Morning, Miss Dove.

ARMON DAVID
The Kid
with CHARLIE CHAPLIN and JACKY COOGAN
3.30, 7.30 & 9.30

CHEN
Doctor in the house
Doctor at sea
and now
Doctor at Large
with
Dirk Bogarde
Donald Sinden
James Robertson-Justice
and Muriel Pavlov

EDEN 2nd Week
A great Arab Musical
Jasmin
with the child prodigy
FIRUZ

ESTHER 2nd Week
Dean Martin, Eva Bartok, Anna Maria Alberghetti in M.G.M.'s
TEN THOUSAND BEDROOMS
4 Gorgeous Girls in a Roman Holiday
Cinemascope—Metrocolor

MAXIM 5th Week
AIRCONDITIONED
Men in War
with ROBERT RYAN and ALDO RAY
4, 7.30, 9.30
Mats. at 10, 12, 2: MARTY

MIGDALOR 3rd Week
Sophia Loren
Vittorio de Sica
PANE, AMORE e....
The famous Italian comedy

MOGRABI
MARINA VLADY
Days of Love

OPHIR 2nd Week
THE VAGABOND KING
with the greatest singing voice of our time:
Oreste with Kathryn Grayson and Rita Moreno
Vistavision
A Paramount Picture

ORION 3rd Week
Elizabeth Taylor, Rock Hudson, James Dean
in
GIANT
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AN ACT OF PIRACY

THE Arab States have acquired a technique which has now become routine in their relations with the U.N. They commit repeated breaches of the Armistice Agreements and then explain them away with a bare-faced misrepresentation of the facts.

One of the reasons that they have been able to perfect this system and profit from it is because it is bolstered by the practice of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization of attempting to strike a balance between the Israel and Arab complaints, even if it means falling over backwards in order to establish an equilibrium. One of the latest instances concerned the complaint by Jordan about Israel's planting of trees in the Jerusalem demilitarized zone. After some delay the Acting U.N.T.S.O. Chief's report recommended that Israel make a concession despite the clear statement in the report that it was Jordan that had used the demilitarized zone for military purposes.

It is no wonder, then, that Egypt should now try to cover up her act of piracy in seizing the Israel fishing vessel, Doron, together with her crew by pretending that the boat was inside Egyptian territorial waters. But the facts are clear and beyond dispute. The Doron, at the time she was illegally taken, was 50 kilometres off the coast, fishing in the company of several Israel vessels and of those of other nations in waters of a depth of 25 fathoms; which is where the fish are to be found. Since their capture, the crew have been held *incommunicado* and not even the International Red Cross has been allowed to see them.

The incident is given a very special prominence by the fact that in the past, the Egyptians have conducted themselves more or less correctly in dealing with Israel vessels fishing in international waters off their coast. Some vessels, it is true, have been stopped, boarded and searched, usually in order to discover if they were smuggling hashish or other international contraband. But they were generally handled peacefully and allowed to go on their way unmolested.

What lies behind the present move? Are the Egyptians hoping that by this act they will discourage fishing in waters which Israel vessels are perfectly entitled to enter and thus turn the screw of boycott a little tighter? If this be so, it is a dangerous move on Egypt's part and one that may have the gravest consequences for her. For one thing is clear above all else: Israel is ready and able to protect her ships and her fishing vessels on the high seas from any threat of this kind.

It may possibly be that the only place where Egypt now feels that she can make trouble easily is on the sea; and that she wants to make such trouble in order to regain some of the prestige in the Arab world that she has lost to Syria and Saudia. Meantime, however, the longer the detention of the Doron and her crew is allowed to continue, the greater become the tensions thus created. In these circumstances the Israel delegation at the U.N. were none too soon instructed yesterday to bring the matter directly to the attention of the members of the Security Council. That body may be powerless because it is more than likely that the Soviets would veto any proposed action against Egypt, but nevertheless public opinion, at least in the free world, must be mobilized against this new form of Nasser piracy. Forthright and effective action by the U.N. at its highest level is necessary at this stage.

U.N. OBSERVER SAID BANNED BY JORDAN

"Falastin," the Old City daily, reported yesterday that a Belgian U.N. observer, M. Lax Kahn, has been removed from Jerusalem at the request of the Jordan authorities. Jordan had complained to the Truce Supervision Organisation that he was involved in smuggling currency across the Israel-Jordan border.

Spain Changes Mind About Arabs, Nears France

By RICHARD MOWRER

MADRID. — SPAIN'S Arab policy is taking a new tack, away from the Moslem world, closer to Europe. Almost unqualified support of Arab nationalism has been replaced by an attitude of prudent reserve, and there is a tendency to alignment with France on some issues.

The reasons for the shift are:

- concern over Soviet gains in the Middle East
- fear of Communist penetration throughout North Africa
- Moroccan claims to Spanish territory punctuated by border clashes and other incidents.

In the period leading up to Moroccan independence the Franco government's line was to play up to the North African nationalists' growing revolt against the French. The state-oriented press and radio vehemently denounced the French course in the North African crisis. When reporting disturbances in French Morocco the Spanish-controlled radio station in the Spanish zone, speaking in Arabic, pointedly gave a nationalist slant to the news, referring to Moroccan terrorists as "patriot partisans" and "redemptors."

In the autumn of 1955 the warrior tribes of the Riff, a mountainous region straddling the French and Spanish zones, rose against the French garrisons there. Spain thereupon denounced a border agreement with France which had been in effect for 30 years. The agreement, formulated in the 1920's at the time of the Abdel Krim revolt, permitted pursuit of Moroccan rebels by French or Spanish forces across the frontier into one another's zones.

Sanctuary for Riffs

Simultaneously Spanish border forces were pulled back several miles, ostensibly to avoid involvement in the fighting. This made it possible for Riff rebels, hard-pressed by the French, to find sanctuary in Spanish territory, while the French could no longer pursue them there without violating Spanish sovereignty. In this empty borderland the rebels could rest and re-group without having to surrender their arms to anyone.

In those days Spain's all-out effort to win and retain Arab friendship was paying off. Whereas turmoil and rebellion spread throughout the French protectorate, the Spanish zone enjoyed immunity from nationalist agitation — so much so that in their frequent displays of cordiality Spaniards and Moroccans could truly refer to Spanish Morocco as an "oasis of peace."

But Egypt's flirtation with the Soviet bloc and the nationalization of the Suez Canal began to raise serious doubts here. An uneasy feeling developed that Spain risked finding herself on the same side of the fence as the Russians if she stood up for Nasser, and the Franco regime's *raison d'être* is, after all supposed to be unshakable opposition to Communism. So Spain began to straddle the fence, and press comment, which is supervised by the government, became divided on the Suez issue, some papers speaking out in favour of Nasser, others expressing reservations about him.

Nor was Madrid too happy when Cairo radio asserted in September 1956 that "many Spaniards have informed the Egyptian Embassy in Madrid that they are prepared to furnish a brigade to defend Egypt against any aggressor." The government kept silent, but when Nasser asked Spain to provide pilots to help keep the Suez Canal in operation the request was declined.

Since then, the Spanish attitude toward Middle East affairs has stiffened considerably. In certain high quarters here, especially among the military, there was quiet jubilation when Israel's army routed the Egyptians in Sinai. Some Spaniards even became boastful when it was learned that Sephardic Jews of Spanish descent had participated in the operation.

On the Wane

With regard to problems closer to home, official enthusiasm for Moroccan nationalism has been on the wane. The aura of beautiful friendship began to fade away a year ago when nationalist leaders demanded that Ceuta, Melilla, Ifni, and Rio de Oro be handed over to newly independent Morocco. Ceuta and Melilla, Spanish cities on the Mediterranean's southern shore, were ceded to Spain in 1767. There is no intention of giving them up. Ifni is a Spanish possession on Morocco's Atlantic coast, and Rio de Oro is a large colony to the south. Another disagreeable shock came at last year's U.N. General Assembly session when Morocco abstained from voting on the proposal to send a U.N. observer team to Hungary.

Today there is concern in Madrid because the Rabat government itself is beginning to blow hot on the Ifni issue. It has requested that a Moroccan governor be appointed for the territory. Spain has refused. Incidents in Sidi Ifni have led to the deportation of nationalist agitators to the Canary Islands. Although the news has been kept quiet, it is known here that on August 11 Moroccan units clashed with Spanish troops at the border post of Tighsit. On August 17 there was another clash in the north-east corner of the Ifni enclave and reinforcements have been sent to the territory. From Rabat it is reported that the Moroccan ambassador in Madrid has been instructed to raise the Ifni question with the Spanish government.

Negotiations with Morocco on economic and cultural matters arising from the handing over of the Spanish zone to Moroccan sovereignty have apparently worked out well. But tricky political problems remain to be settled. Spain still has 53,000 troops in Morocco (France: 75,000; the United States 15,000 air force and naval personnel at five bases). Recently Foreign Minister Ahmed Balafrej stated that the problem of foreign troops in the country would have to be solved "for it is not reasonable that in an independent country foreign armies should comport themselves like armies of occupation."

Will the eventual withdrawal of Spanish troops from Morocco act as an incentive to increased agitation for seizure of Spanish territory?

The Spaniards hope not, but as a precaution they are drawing closer to France. The press has ceased churning out violent diatribes against the French and has adopted a neutral tone regarding Algeria. This summer the authorities seized two ships suspected of carrying arms to the Algerian rebels. They have also put a stop to incursions into French-held Mauritania (also claimed by Morocco) by tribal bands from Rio de Oro. France and Spain have reached agreement on the delineation of the frontier between Mauritania and Rio de Oro and border markers are being put up.

All in all, it seems that French-Spanish feuding in North Africa is now petering out, much to the chagrin of some Moroccans.

ELI By Meir

"Eli says he hopes the Navy doesn't mind, but this seems to be the only safe way to go fishing."

Saudia Brings Nazism to U.N.

Yesterday's Press

"THE venomous viper has not changed its skin," exclaims **Hatzofe** (World Mizrahi) referring to the "arrogant attack" launched by Saud's delegate Ahmed Shukairy at Wednesday's General Assembly, and **Davar** (Histadrut) finds it paradoxical that these "Nazi-like utterances" went out unchallenged from the forum of an international organization proudly bearing the name of United Nations, the great anti-fascist coalition formed to lay low the Nazi beast. **Davar** adds that Washington has still not got over its confusion over Saud's defection, which has made the Eisenhower Doctrine a laughing matter. **Hatzofe** also remarks that the collapse of America's political and strategic alignment has been underlined by the Saudi delegate's speech and most U.S. commentators point to the bankruptcy of U.S. Middle East policy. Shukairy's speech shows how effectively the Syrians persuaded Saud to drop the agreement he made with Dulles during his Washington visit.

The **Al Hamishmar** (Mapam) correspondent quotes Shukairy as calling for the outlawing of the Zionist Movement and confiscating its funds, while **Haboker's** (General Zionist) representative in the U.S. alleges that the reference to Eilat was included with Washington's consent.

While admitting that the U.S.S.R. has not been over-considerate in its attitude towards Israel, **Al Hamishmar** insists that we should do our best to come to terms with Moscow and that, from that point of view, our delegation's behaviour at the U.N. was a step in the right direction. We cannot afford to antagonize Russia at this juncture, and the West should be made to appreciate this fact. Russia is now a decisive factor in the Middle East and the prevailing tensions are so dangerous that the tiniest spark may lead to unforeseen consequences.

Omer (Histadrut) comments on the appeal for increased Arab refugee relief and notes that for nine years the Arabs have done their best to perpetuate the misery of their refugees so as to goad Israel. The millions that have poured into the refugee aid coffers have been squandered; M. Labouisse would be hard put to point to ten Arab families who have been constructively rehabilitated with UNWRA's aid. There is little Israel can do at this juncture for, failing the goodwill of the Arab rulers, this tragic problem is bound to defy all solution.

Herut remarks that so long as the different Labour parties vie with each other for the credit of developing Eilat's port, ships will be leaving the "Southern Gate" empty. The talk about so-called pioneering, vision and development is dangerous and empty talk, for all socialist parties care not a whit for Eilat's development or the State's economic independence.

Hamodia (World Aguda) urges that the latest Treasury proposal to levy a compulsory building loan be energetically resisted, because it is bound to have a harmful effect on the building trade and deny those with meagre means all hope of ever attaining homes of their own.

Haboker claims that Labour (especially the Histadrut) has been doing its level best to undermine Tel Aviv's stability and independence in revenge for the refusal of its citizens to give in to the domination of the Labour "bosses."

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שנה טובה ומבורכת

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations Foreign Minister Golda Meir discussed Middle East problems with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in New York... An Israel delegate, Arye Eilan, asked the U.N. Assembly's Trusteeship Committee to adopt a moderate attitude towards South Africa which has refused to place South-West Africa under U.N. trusteeship.

Security Syrians kidnapped two U.N. observers and an Israel liaison officer, all unarmed, on the Israel side of the border near Kfar Szold, took them to Damascus and released them the same day .. The crew of the Israel fishing boat Doron, seized by the Egyptians north of El Arish, were still held *incommunicado*... Colonel Byron V. Leary, acting Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, recommended that Israel stop planting trees in no-man's land for two months to facilitate talks with Jordan... A tractor belonging to Kibbutz Ze'elim in the Western Negev was wrecked when it struck a mine... Saudi-Arabian troop concentrations were ordered along the Gulf of Akaba to "parry any Israel aggression," according to the Cairo paper, "Al Cahira."

Culture A gala concert, conducted by Leonard Bernstein, with Rubinstein, Stern and Tortelier as soloists, inaugurated the Frederic R. Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv as the permanent home of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

Economy Mr. I. Rogosin, President of Beaunit Mills Inc., announced that the rayon plant being built in Ashdot Yam will start production by October 1958, producing four to five million pounds of rayon cord in the first period... Ata and Kurdaneh shares reached a new low and were marked "sellers only"... the Jewish Agency Executive agreed on a transitional budget of over IL110m. for the coming six-month period.

Courts Dr. Shimon Kelly, Medical Advisor to the Ministry of Justice, was found guilty on 11 counts of furnishing false medical reports on military service draftees... Dr. Israel Scheib-Eldad, editor of "Sulam," and Reuven "Romek" Greenberg were charged with belonging to a terrorist organization and publishing seditious material.

Readers' Letters

PUNISHMENT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In one single issue (today's) of *The Jerusalem Post*, you report:—(1) neighbours using guns in Tel Aviv to settle the question where their laundry was to hang; (2) a rise of 7.7 per cent of crimes and felonies in Israel this year as against last year; (3) man throws lighted kerosene burner at wife; (4) a statement of the Police spokesman that the Police were not authorized to interfere when the late Mrs. Barder complained to them that her husband threatened her, the spokesman's excuse being that the Police are unable to institute criminal proceedings, where civil divorce proceedings are pending. As further justification, the spokesman added that the husband had made more complaints to the Police than the wife he subsequently stabbed to death, this too (according to Police logic) entitling the Police to sit back and wait till the murder took place.

Does anyone still doubt that a grave error was committed in abolishing the death penalty? Surely every decent and thinking person will agree that even the sentencing to death in Philadelphia, of a fiend aged 15 for brutal murder (also reported in today's paper) is a much more just attitude than the "humane" leniency shown in our country to potential and actual murderers. As the American judge put it, "The protection of society demands that they (murderers) be held fully accountable."

Yours, etc.
JOSHUA BENSION
Tel Aviv, September 11.

BRITANNIA CAPTAINS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your article on the arrival of the Britannia airliner at Lydda (your issue of September 13) you reported that Zvi Tohar captained the plane. In fact, the arrival was captained by Mr. Tom Jones, the Flight Superintendent of El Al.

If only in justice to Mr. Jones, who has worked faithfully for El Al for six years (most of that time as Flight Superintendent) this error should be corrected. I believe that the error was made by the El Al management and not by your correspondent, as the same mistake was made by all the other newspapers.

Yours, etc.
"AN EL-AL EMPLOYEE"
Tel Aviv, Jerusalem 18.

El Al Replies

Three senior Captains of El Al took part in the delivery flight of the first Britannia to Lydda. The crew of the 4X-AGA consisted of the following: Capt. J. Howman, the Bristol Aeroplane Co.; Capt. T. Jones, Flight Superintendent, El Al; Capt. Z. Tohar, Chief Pilot, El Al; Capt. M. Tuchak, Britannia Development Pilot, El El, Mr. J.E.D. Williams, El Al's Operational Research and Development Dept.; S. Shaul, El Al's Chief Navigator; A. Lichtenstein, El Al's Chief Radio Operator; P. Rivas, El Al's Chief Flight Engineer; R. Mole, Bristol Flight Engineer; M. Diamant, Purser and Miss H. Peter, Hostess.

The aeroplane was piloted in turns by Captains Howman, Jones and Tohar. Capt. Tuchak rested during the flight, due to night duties prior to departure.

It is regretted that no crew list was released on the occasion of the delivery flight.

S. LASERSON
Public Relations Manager,
El Al Israel Airlines Ltd.
Tel Aviv, September 30.

ANIMAL WELFARE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — "Animal Day" is celebrated on October 4 all over the world, with public collections, parades, performances and speeches.

Israel's active animal welfare organizations, the Jerusalem Animal Hospital Committee and the S.P.C.A.'s of Jerusalem and Haifa, did not consider the present situation propitious for the initiation of such observances in Israel. Still, we apply for the hospitality of your columns to remind our public that kindness to animals is a religious duty of the Jew, a duty, moreover, which our mute friends repay to a far higher extent than is generally recognized. In this connection, we would like to mention only the hundreds of stray dogs which our institutions in Haifa and Jerusalem rehabilitate yearly for essential guard duties along the frontier.

We have received assurances that suitable steps will be taken to reactivate the application of the existing laws for animal protection, and we hope that our ideal of education in our schools towards kindness to animals will soon be realized.

Meanwhile, we appeal for little gifts to our animal shelters in Jerusalem and Haifa, especially of worn rugs, torn carpets, and similar materials that can be used to bed the inmates during the cold season.

Yours, etc.,
LUCY MEYSELS
Hon. Manager, Jerusalem Animal Hospital, President, Jerusalem S.P.C.A.
EMMY EPSTEIN R. MOGGI
for the Haifa S.P.C.A.
Jerusalem, October 2

ACCIDENT DETAILS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — On August 1, I saw, at the Israel Consulate General in New York, an announcement in your issue of July 18 of the death of my aunt Klara Klinger. I had been advised on July 20 that she had been struck by a military vehicle and taken to hospital for surgery. On July 27, a friend received a letter from someone in Israel telling him of her death.

I have written to a few people in Israel and have not received an answer as to what actually took place. I therefore am writing to you and would be most grateful for any information you might be able to furnish. My address is 1576 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn 30, New York, U.S.A.

Yours, etc.,
CLARE KLINGER
August 1957.

The Jerusalem Post carried only the death notice but has no further details. We are therefore publishing this letter. — Ed.

PEN FRIENDS

BRIAN S. BAILEY, 25, a non-Jew of 18 Priors Road, Cheltenham Spa, Glos., England, is anxious to obtain a pen friend in Israel with whom he can correspond on subjects of general interest. He works as a printer's bookbinder and his interests are art, ballet, ships, cycling, architecture.

B.J. ELIADE, a 19-year-old student of 62 Avenue Anatole France, Aulnay sous Bois, (Seine et Oise), France, would be glad to correspond with an Israeli girl aged 18-22.

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End Seen to Capital's Electric Power Problems

By M. KASKIN

SOME years ago an elderly Jerusalemite lodged a plaintive request with the now defunct Jerusalem Electric & Public Service Corporation.

Could the company, he asked, supply him with a little more power every evening? For years he had been in the habit of studying the Talmud before retiring. But lately, the light radiating from his electric bulb had been so weak that he had to supplement it with the light of a candle.

It was during these same years that Jerusalem — in all or in part — was plunged into darkness almost every night for varying periods. If the 21,000 electricity consumers agreed on one thing, it was that the service was terrible.

Today the situation is greatly changed.

Jerusalem has not only enough power for its immediate needs, but also plenty left over for industrial expansion. Moreover, the cost is the same as throughout the country, no matter how much power it uses.

During peak consumption hours Jerusalem consumers, who have since grown to 38,000 households, need an average of 12,000 kilowatts. Palestine Electric can deliver two-and-a half times that much.

Few Breakdowns

There are still power breakdowns, but these are getting fewer and farther between. (But many consumers still grumble that they are not informed of impending controlled power cuts, either through the press or over Kol Yisrael.)

The change for the better in Jerusalem began at the end of 1954, when the Palestine Electric Corporation offered to take over the Jerusalem Electric by buying out its issued shares. Palestine Electric offered 300,000 second preference shares of £1 each in exchange for the Ordinary and Preferred shares of Jerusalem Electric.

The offer was accepted.

At a cost of IL3.5m., Palestine Electric built from the coastal plain two 110,000-volt high-tension lines with transformers. These supplemented the power already being delivered by a third line of 22,000 volts, which was built before 1954.

In addition, the Jerusalem Electric station in the German Colony was completely overhauled. Today it is capable of supplying 8,000 kilowatts. It is put into operation during peak hours when the nation-wide drain of Palestine Electric is at its peak.

Mr. Joseph Friedlander of the P.E.C. lists the following areas, quarters or Jerusalem Corridor settlements connected to the national grid since 1954: the University Campus, popular housing schemes in Kiryat Yovel, Beit Hakerem and Talpiot, the Bulgarian housing scheme in Katamon, immigrants' housing schemes in Katamon, the Armenia Industrial Zone, Givat Mordecai, Ein Karem, Givat Ye'arim, Suba, Ramat Rahel, Shoresh, Kissalon, Beit Meir, Maoz Zion-Kastel, Beit Zayit, Even Sapir, Ora and Aminadav.

In that part of the Jerusalem Corridor lying north of the Sha'ar Hagai-Eshtaol road, there are only two settlements without electricity. Abu Ghosh is without power, but negotiations there are under way.

Cable Overhaul

A general and systematic overhaul of the cables within the city is taking place. Some of them are 30 years old and should have been replaced years ago, Mr. Friedlander says.

In 1955, conditions were improved in Rehavia, Zikhron Tuvia, Geula and Beit Hakerem. Last year, five more areas were tackled: Meah She'arim, Beit Yisrael, Ramat Rahel, Talpiot and Kiryat Moshe. This year, the centre of the city is being improved.

Mr. Friedlander is the first to admit that much more has to be done until the network within the city is brought into first class condition. This will take years. But, he says, the Corporation intends to work away at all defects until they have been gradually eliminated.

FOLK DANCING
for teachers and youth leaders — starting Oct. 20, 1957 at 8 p.m.
Sundays — advanced;
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Information & registration: 7.10 and 8.10, 8-9 p.m.
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Phone 21885
GURIT KADMAN

ABOVE is a drawing of Bronislaw Hubermann, founder of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, which appears on a special postcard issued by the Philatelic Service. Together with a cover, the three items are franked with the special postmark marking the Inauguration Concert of the Mann Auditorium. A substantial part of the sales proceeds of these philatelic souvenirs will go to the Musicians' Pension Fund.

ISRAELIS SHOW POSTERS IN LONDON

ISRAEL is the only Middle Eastern country represented at the International Exhibition of Posters which opened at Hulton House in Fleet Street this week.

Eight Israel posters are on show — two of them by G. and M. Shamir. The first advertises a hospitals and schools appeal, the second the Eighth Independence Day. The other posters from Israel advertise a play (Joseph M. Bash), a musical group (El Kor), the Atoms for Peace Exhibition (Roli), a theatre (Zilla Binder), the Festival (Kor) and the Israel Army (Dan Reisinger).

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THE AMAZING SPEIDEL STORY

Checkered Career Of New NATO C-in-C

Former Hitler General and current C.-in-C. NATO Land Forces Central Europe, General Hans Spidel, paying an official visit to the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.

Express Photo

GERMANY has three divisions under Nato's command, and will provide two more before the end of the year. These units are still raw in many ways, but the long-anticipated day when Germany would be providing the largest single share of Western Europe's soldiers has now arrived. It was in anticipation of that event that last April the responsibility for the ground defence of Europe from the Baltic to the Alps was entrusted to General Speidel — the first time since the Napoleonic wars that British troops have ever been under the command of a German general.

Despite the obvious necessity of giving Germany a place in the hierarchy of the Nato command proportionate to her contribution, it was a controversial appointment; and the man selected for it is a controversial figure.

IF one studies General Speidel's not unadventurous career, one finds him neither a real Nazi nor a real resister, and as for his odd and complex relations with France, they have been far too varying to be summed up in a word. As a person, he is certainly very different from those somewhat wooden military supermen the German Army used to turn out by the dozen. His key quality is one unexpected in generals of any nationality: charm.

The son of a Swabian forestry official, young Hans Speidel went from school to the trenches in the First World War, came home as a lieutenant, and signed on for the 100,000-man Reichswehr. Promotion from lieutenant to captain took 14 weary years; to enliven his tedious provincial garrison duties he studied history on the side and took a doctorate at Tübingen University. In 1930 he was posted to a junior position in the Western Intelligence Department of the General Staff, or "Truppenamt" as it was then called. There his social gifts impressed his chief, General Beck, who noted him down as "suitable for service abroad" and sent him (in 1933) to Paris as Assistant Military Attaché.

* * *

HENCEFORTH Paris became his place of destiny. He has gone back and back to it (his headquarters are now at Fontainebleau) in many varying roles, and always at decisive points of his career. In 1937 General Beck paid a visit to his French opposite number, General Gamelin; as his Parisian guide he took with him Captain Speidel, who had in the meantime advanced to be head of Western Intelligence in the German General Staff. In 1940 Hitler himself, also felt the need of an experienced guide through Paris, which he had never seen before he conquered it: his choice — inevitably — was Major Speidel, who had also, a few weeks before, been employed to negotiate the surrender of the city with the French General Dentz.

Major Speidel's charm does not seem to have failed him in any of these delicate social missions. Soon after, his grateful Führer appointed him Colonel and Chief of Staff to the German Military Commander in Occupied France. He held this appointment for 18 months, from August 1940, to March, 1942.

* * *

IT is this period to which most of the personal charges today made against General Speidel refer. Into it fell the beginning of French resistance and its savage repression, in particular of the practice of shooting fifty or more hostages for every German killed. Arbitrary arrests of Frenchmen and mass deportation of Jews also began during 1941.

About the worst document that his Communist accusers have produced is the alleged minute of an interview with the Vichy Minister of the Interior, M. Pucheu, in which Colonel Speidel is recorded as saying that three death sentences for the murder of a German naval officer were not enough. On the other hand, his signature is on no order for the shooting of hostages; and in German circles at the time he had a reputation for being "soft with the French." Speidel's conduct in occupied France looks that of the reluctant servant of an odious policy, trying to keep his own hands as clean as possible.

In the end he was nevertheless called to the presence of Hitler and — according to his own story — treated to one of Hitler's famous bursts of rage. The outcome of the interview is rather characteristic. Speidel succeeded in turning away wrath by exercising his famous charm. He parted from Hitler on the best of terms. He did not, however, change his ways. And he was finally relieved of his post in Paris and transferred to the Eastern Front — but promoted to the rank of Major-General in the process.

* * *

LITTLE is known about his two years in the East except that they were unlucky years. He was Chief of Staff first of an army corps during the ill-conceived Caucasus campaign, then of an army that was defeated at Kursk and narrowly escaped annihilation at Cherkassy. In the spring of 1944, he returned to Paris, convinced that the war was lost and that something ought to be done about it. He was by now a Lieutenant-General and Chief of Staff to the C.-in-C. Northern France, Field-Marshal Rommel. Military administration in France was no longer his concern.

The next months were divided between making plans for defence against the Allied invasion and thinking up schemes for the removal of Hitler and a separate armistice or peace in the West. Both sets of plans were doomed to failure. On July 20, 1944, when Count Stauffenberg made his gallant attempt on Hitler's life in East Prussia and his abortive putsch in Berlin, Rommel, who sympathized with the plot, was wounded and out of action. His successor, Field-Marshal von Kluge, wavered. But the German Commander in Paris, General von Stulpnagel, acted; he arrested the local Gestapo and urged von Kluge to put himself at the head of a military revolt of the Western Army.

It was a tense hour at German headquarters — an hour which might have shortened the war by nine months and changed the course of post-war history fundamentally. Lieutenant-General Speidel, for all his previous scheming, played no part in it. "I was at this time in my office," he later wrote, "and was fully occupied making operational dispositions." The hour passed.

Count Stauffenberg was shot, von Stulpnagel was hanged, von Kluge shot himself, Rommel was made to take poison. Speidel survived. He was arrested and, for three and a half months, interrogated by the Gestapo. He admitted nothing, and nothing could be proved against him. In the end the Gestapo gave him up as a bad job. He was handed back to the Army and placed under military detention at the fortress of Kustrin, on the Oder, together with an odd assortment of other vaguely-suspect German officer detainees, some arrested relations of the July 20 conspirators, and some captured Allied officers. It was December, 1944.

GENERAL SPEIDEL

* * *

WHAT followed is stark farce, with a touch of the macabre added. The commandant of the military prison at Kustrin, a major, at once succumbed both to the authority and to the charm of his senior prisoner. Soon gaoler and gaoled spent their time together drinking wine and smoking cigars, listening to the B.B.C. and making plans for joint survival. In late January, 1945, with the Russians approaching, the Major and the General decided between them to move the whole establishment west and did so with forged travel orders and in railway carriages requisitioned by bluff. They bluffed their way by stages through the increasing chaos of Germany, hid for a while in a convent, evaded suspicious police officers, and ended up, in April, in the native Speidel country, the south-west corner of Germany, where old friends of the General took charge of them. It was here that an ugly fate nearly overtook them at the last minute: a roving S.S. execution squad was with difficulty persuaded to phone back for instructions to Himmler's headquarters before shooting the whole "funny Generals' club" out of hand. While the S.S. phoned, Speidel's caravan moved on. A few days later they were met by the advancing French and were set free, provided with money, civilian clothes, and papers establishing them as rescued Nazi victims.

* * *

THE following years were hard on most German generals. Many faced charges of war crimes; nearly all were interned for longer or shorter periods. General Speidel was luckier. After all, he was now a survivor of the German military resistance and an ex-prisoner of the Gestapo. Moreover, he had met the end of the war in his native Swabia, where he had many friends to help him on. And was he not a Doctor of Philosophy, as qualified for an academic as for a military position? Soon he found himself a lecturer in current history at Tubingen University and a representative of the State of Wurttemberg at the newly established Scientific Advisory Council at the Institute for Current History in Munich. It was there that he established a friendship with another Swabian scholar who was about to rise high in the politics of post-war Germany: Professor Theodor Heuss, now President of the Bonn Republic.

In 1949 General Speidel published his book, Invasion, 1944: the Destiny of Rommel and of the Reich." It established his reputation as a soldier-scholar. Even if nothing else had followed, it could have been said that General Speidel's career had by now reached a happy ending. But there were greater things to come.

When German rearmament came under discussion after Korea, there were not many German Second World War generals who, like him, combined military seniority, a presentable political record, and good personal relations with leading West German post-war politicians. Early in 1951, he found himself back in his old place of destiny, Paris — this time as chief West German military delegate for the negotiations about the European Defence Community.

The E.D.C. came to nothing in the end. But General Speidel's second military career, now well under way, went on. It would be tedious to enumerate all the appointments he held and all the conferences he attended during the last six years. Now he is once more firmly established at Paris as Nato commander responsible for the land defence of Central Europe.

It throws an odd sidelight on the history of our fantastic times to think that the same man has, inside less than 25 years, been in Paris as a humble Assistant Military Attaché of a defeated nation, then as the representative of a conquering army negotiating the surrender of the city, as the Chief of Staff of a foreign military governor, again as a Chief of Staff of a German commander charged with defence against the West, as a military diplomatist negotiating the terms of German rearmament, and now as a commanding officer of all the ground forces in Western Europe — American and British as well as German.

* * *

GENERAL SPEIDEL has played all these parts with the engaging manners and the perfect self-control by which he was early distinguished. He is a man of few enemies and many friends.

He has proved himself a good military diplomatist and an able staff officer. There is, however, one gap among his qualifications for his present command: he has never had any field command in war time at all, and even in peace time the largest unit he has ever commanded has been a battalion. True, Eisenhower, Gruenther, and Norstad were given high command with equally limited experience. But Speidel has been given the role of an actual battle commander in the event of war. That a man of his background should be considered as the most suitable German to hold it is a reassuring sign that the development of inter-allied confidence is still given a higher priority by those responsible for the senior military appointments in Nato than preparations for an imminent war.

HEARD ABROAD

Mr. Khrushchev is a very charming host.
— Mr. Aneurin Bevan

People seem to think that when courts make orders all they need do is to come along and say that they were unhappy or did not like their husbands. —Mr. Justice Paull

Size has no terrors if only you get it in proportion.
—Sir William Holford, on town planning.

With nations, as with individuals, the ultimate hypocrisy of the rich is to preach the virtue of poverty to the poor —
Prof. P.M.S. Blackett

Very few architects know anything about architecture. For 250 years architecture has been phoney —
Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright

No public health engineer would ever think of bathing in the sea who has special knowledge of sewage disposal.
— Mr. E.V. Balsom, secretary, Institution of Public Health Engineers.

The little copse on Mt. Zion in Jerusalem is a scene of devout worship from Rosh Hashana to Yom Kippur.

Photo by Weiss

LAWYERS AND THE LAW

By Justice S. Cheshin

In an address to lawyers called to the Bar this summer, Mr. Justice Cheshin said he had been shocked and amazed to discover in what low esteem the legal profession was held in Israel. Why should this be so?

THREE cardinal legal principles are impressed upon the prospective lawyer during his training. One of them concerns the laws of evidence, and affirms that when a lawyer presents his case in court everything he submits must be connected with the points at issue, and that he shall include nothing, no matter how great its public importance, that is not germane to the case and of import to the issue.

The other two principles have to do with professional ethics and are included in the Advocates Ordinance. One of them places upon the lawyer the obligation to remain absolutely loyal to his client and to be thoroughly honest with him in everything he does; the other instructs him to aid the court in doing justice.

These three principles are not only consistent but implement and complement each other. If it were possible to combine them into one maxim, I would formulate it thus: the lawyer concentrates on clearing up the point at issue in the case in which he appears; he does not go into side issues; he works for his client; and he helps the court to arrive at a verdict.

The advocate cannot always eliminate the sensational elements from a case which he is pleading, for sometimes they are the heart and soul of the claim. He is always in a position, however, to sum up as briefly as possible what is irrelevant to the case and its consequences. Even upon his client's demand he need not agree to work into the proceedings facts that have a political or party colouring but no bearing on the legal elucidation that is going on. The court is not a political arena, a party platform or a public investigation committee. It must decide which of the litigants before it has the better case, and its jurisdictional boundaries are only blurred and its task made all the harder when an opening is given to public, national or world issues extraneous to the issue that is being debated, and devoid of a direct or indirect bearing on it.

Strange to say, sometimes a litigant loses his case in court and the judge imposes a substantial payment of damages upon him, but the next day you hear in the street that this same litigant has won a signal political and ethical victory — because he or his lawyer have been able to summon countless witnesses, because he has succeeded in working extraneous facts into the proceedings, and because he has publicly flayed his political opponents, if not the opposing party in the case. The public exults together with him and applauds his victory, but deep in its heart it wonders: what is this? A fight for justice or a controversy conducted with political opponents at the expense of the public? And since lawyers, and generally the best among them, are involved in all this, all lawyers indiscriminately are criticized and wrathfully looked down upon as a result.

Quality Not Quantity

In the final accounting, a lawyer's greatness is not measured by the number of days and weeks through which he manages to drag his case; nor by the number of witnesses whom he is able to gather together from the ends of the earth; nor by the masses of sensation-seekers whom he succeeds in attracting into the courtroom; nor by the number of pages of proceedings which he forces the court to fill; nor in the stacks of books that he piles up on the counsels' table; nor in the number of reasons for appeal which he cites; nor yet in the number of exchanges that he has with the judges and his colleagues who represent the opposing party, in the number of times his name appears in the newspapers, or in the number of occasions on which he is photographed sitting, walking, waving his hands, raising a warlike fist, lighting his pipe or gulping down soda water at the courthouse buffet.

The lawyer must not try to break records. Competition is not his business. It is his right and even his duty to call up numerous witnesses, refer to thick volumes and bring in old documents so long as the interests of the case itself warrant it. If a witness ought to be kept on the stand for hours, or even for days and weeks on end, in direct examination or in re-examination, the advocate is not at liberty to forgo this obligation, for he must do his job even when it is unpleasant and tiring; but he must never lose sight of his client's interest or of a counsel's duty to him and to the court. He must not deliver his speeches with an eye to the press, nor stray from his path in order to make history. If the matter of the case warrants it, the history will be made anyway.

The Jewish advocate Henri Torres, one of the greatest French lawyers of this century, was called upon in the 'twenties to defend Simon Schwartzbard, the killer of Petliura, a White Russian commander who was responsible, with his troops, for the massacre of thousands of Ukrainian Jews after World War I. Feverish preparations had been made in the Jewish world for that trial. Volunteer committees that took upon themselves to collect funds and evidence for the defence had sprung up in many countries, especially in America. Crippled, tortured, broken, orphaned and widowed Jews had made their way to Paris from all over the world. Stacks of written evidence proving the part that Petliura had played in the Ukrainian bloodbaths had piled up; and when the prosecution had presented its case in court, Torres paraded his witnesses before the judge and the jury. Men and women, young and old, ascended the witness stand one after the other and recounted the whole story of the killings simply and horrifyingly. But then suddenly, to everyone's surprise, the succession of witnesses came to an end. The counsel for the defence announced that he had no further witnesses to call and no more evidence to present.

Jewish opinion the world over was shocked and mortified. Could this be possible? This was an opportunity that does not present itself often to bring the murderers' vile deeds before the whole world and before the judgment of history — and it had been wasted. Of what use was all the material that had been assembled so laboriously and with such difficulty?

But the advocate knew his job. His first obligation was to his client and, guided by his legal sense, he realized that the judge and the jury had reached saturation point, and that his client's interest demanded that no more evidence be presented despite its great importance for the Jewish world and the history of the Jewish people. That is why he did not give in to public pressure and curbed his desire for the publicity which he might have gained for himself by extending the trial endlessly.

Measuring Words

Charles Gill, one of the best British cross-examiners of the beginning of this century, is said to have weighed and measured every word that he uttered in court, and never asked a question of any witness he cross-examined unless he knew what the answer would be and what influence it would exert on the course of the trial. Such practices restrict the controversy within close bounds and bring out the points at issue not only for the counsel representing the parties but also for the benefit of the judge when the time comes for him to give his verdict.

On the other hand, the administration of justice can only suffer grievously from the tendency, so evident lately, to overstep the boundaries of relevant legal discussion and to stray endlessly and boundlessly into extraneous topics. Such a practice cannot be condemned too strongly, wreaking havoc as it does with the laws of evidence and directing attention unjustifiably to theoretical aspects. This is what is called "public justice" in our day, but the history of law proves that judicial decisions cannot be taken on the basis of theoretical considerations, and that it is better to follow the paved road of fixed laws and solid principles.

As for "public justice," it is not the court's function to overstep its jurisdiction and to set down how the citizen, the leader, the party man or the diplomat should behave, except insofar as the issue that is being decided demands it or gives rise to it organically. Anything that the court has to say on matters beyond those limits is in the nature of *obiter dicta* which do not obligate it.

Our legal system rejects the view that the court must take a stand on the rights and wrongs of public ethics when the solution of the practical questions at issue does not require it. In one of its recent judgments, the High Court dwelt on this point as follows in connection with the proceedings in a District Court case.

"The trial strayed from the questions at issue during the (first) examination of the witness... and it would have been better for the court to have restricted the examination of the witness there and then... The plaintiffs, who then had no objections to the collection of evidence that had nothing to do with the case because they too, it seems, had some other goal in mind than court examination of their complaints against the respondent alone, are now embittered because they were not allowed, as the respondent had been, to overstep the boundaries of the trial."

Our public is no fool. It streams into the courtrooms and fills them whenever it catches the smell of public sensation because it is most sensitive to public affairs and realizes that the issue may affect it or ultimately will. Not always, however, can it be blinded to the truth. When the man in the street sees that a plain and often minor personal dispute between two citizens is turned into a national issue, he will ask "what does that have to do with the price of cheese?" or say, in judicial language, "this is irrelevant to the points at issue." Trials that are allowed to proceed in this manner do not fail to reap their whirlwind of public reaction, and the consequences cannot redound to the good name of the lawyers or their profession.

Public Misled

A heading of a recent article on one of these trials carried the words: "The verdict is not primarily concerned with the parties." In other words, after one side had gone to all the trouble and expense of taking the other to court, after prolonged and wearying litigation, and after the court had ruled that the plaintiff was right and awarded him his claim as well as expenses, the public thinks that it was not the parties at all with whom the verdict was primarily concerned — but with the poor witness who is called on to testify against his own good and is caught in his own words, with the man whose name and business were brought up during the course of the trial without his knowledge, or with the groups represented by the litigants. These are the main protagonists of the legal drama, while the plaintiff and the respondent are not important at all. They do not even fulfil a secondary function. They are just camouflage, proxies delegated to win causes for others.

We have come to such a pass because it has proved possible to broaden the issues and to divert the court's interest and attention from the important to the irrelevant — irrelevant legally though perhaps important in public affairs. To the best of my legal understanding such practices can only be deplored and the lawyer must resist them, even if his client should demand that he indulge in them. Otherwise he will find himself infringing the three legal principles which I mentioned above, lowering the prestige of his profession and indirectly insulting his colleagues.

Abu Ghosh Villager at Brandeis

By YITZHAK ODED

NEW YORK. — SUBHI ibn Muhammad Rashid from Abu Ghosh says he has a double stake in the stability of the Middle East as an Arab and as an Israeli. That is why he has left his father's family, his wife and his three sons — the oldest is aged five — to accept a full four-year scholarship at Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts, where he will study Middle East problems.

Subhi, who is fluent in both English and Hebrew and speaks both with a Western European accent, although he was born in Abu Ghosh and spent nearly all his life there and in Jerusalem, first grew interested in the idea when an American researcher in anthropology, named Diamond, spent some time in Abu Ghosh. When Diamond came to Brandeis, he succeeded in persuading the university, whose student body is largely Jewish, of the advantages of having an Arab student from Israel there. Although Subhi's citizenship papers are not yet in order, the personal intervention of the Minister of Interior enabled him to obtain a travel permit and he has started his studies in Waltham only two weeks behind schedule.

Subhi, who is 30, worked at the Jerusalem post office until the war, returning to his job there five or six years ago. His wife and children will be taken care of by the family, supported partly by his severance pay from the post office, but for someone who has never left his home, four years away from them is no pleasant prospect. His conviction of the necessity of education for the good of his people helps him face it.

Onward Lions of Judah!

By EPHRAIM KISHON

IT all started with the Reformed Jewish community of Quebec inviting the best Israel ice-hockey team for a two-week tour of Canada. The invitation looked serious, as the community took upon themselves the financing of the tour. Therefore it was placed on the agenda of the National Sports Federation.

Formalities were quickly settled. The Lions of Judah club received a collective passport and $5 pocket money for each player (escorts $20). At the same time, the club's emissary dashed down to Austria and bought 15 pairs of stainless steel skates and regulation sticks. Everything was ready for the departure, the date of the games had been fixed by cable, the escorts were packing their suitcases, when suddenly difficulties arose which could well have wrecked the whole tour. By sheer chance it was found that there were no ice-hockey players in Israel, and certainly not in the Lions of Judah club, whose managers had until the last moment erroneously believed that ice-hockey was a wintry form of bowling.

But the Lions' managers did not lose their heads, and, after a thorough comb-out of provincial branches, they found several dozen sportsmen who could unequivocally prove that they had been considered ice-hockey players abroad. Candidates had to undergo a stiff theoretical examination, both in writing and orally, and only the most skilful were chosen. At this point, the N.S.F. finally intervened, called off the tour and notified the Quebec Reform community. The strange case began to sink into oblivion.

Then the ice-hockey team disappeared. Nobody knows exactly how it happened, but one Thursday night the Lions left the country aboard the Paris plane. Four players took their wives along, one his mother and dogs. An official delegation was dispatched post-haste to Paris with orders to capture and bring back the fugitives, but it soon transpired that the Israel office of the Lions had spread the news of the Paris trip on purpose in order to enable the team to land unnoticed in Copenhagen.

* * *

DANISH Jewry extended a warm welcome to the Israel sportsmen and each player received an electric fan. The Jewish team played its first practice game against a local amateur team. The result of the game was not published, but is said to have reflected the amazingly high standard of Danish ice-hockey.

The triumphal march of the Lions of Judah reached its climax when they clashed with the Canadian national team in the Quebec ice stadium, before 20,000 spectators and in the presence of the Canadian Government and the diplomatic corps. On the eve of the game the Canadian press had praised the amazing progress made by Israel's ice-hockey during the past few years on the strength of information furnished by the Israel Embassy — and even warned readers "not to underestimate the Lions' great skill, as we might be in for a surprise..."

The game ended with 637:0 (176:0, 103:0, 358:0) in favour of the Canadian Selected. The spectators enthusiastically cheered the Israel players as they coasted into the arena in their blue and white jerseys, with a red and gold lion embroidered on their chests. During the first seconds of the game, the Israelis gave the impression of being equal opponents, but then the Canadians, who enjoyed a doubtless tactical advantage, succeeded in obtaining a lead which they maintained to the end. The Lions were handicapped by the fact that three of their players had only a theoretical knowledge of skating and therefore frequently lost their equilibrium. The star of the Israel team was centre-forward Shultais II, who, taking advantage of the Canadian defence's weakness, succeeded on three occasions in sliding on his belly into the opponents' field. But the relatively high score does not give a true picture of the fascinating game because, taking all objective factors into consideration, the Lions of Judah should not have conceded more than 500 goals.

The Canadian press admitted this fact and praised the Israel team's extraordinary theoretical preparedness, while the trainer of the Canadian Selected declared outright that the Lions had given proof of great spiritual strength. Some Canadian papers severely criticized the weak play of their national team, saying it should have won by a much larger margin.

* * *

CANADIAN Jewry, and especially the Quebec Reformed community, feted the team at a number of banquets following the epic clash and, as token of appreciation for their fair play, presented each player and escort with three pairs of woollen mittens, boots and a microscope. Canadian Jewry demonstrated its love and affection at the second game, against a third-league Canadian team, when Shultais II fell flat on his face, the stick flew out of his hand and pushed the puck into the Canadians' net. The referee had to stop the game for 20 minutes until the frenetic shouting of the 1,300-strong community had died down. Incidentally, the game ended with a 498:1 score in the Canadian team's favour, but it must be said that the Lions were greatly hampered by the slippery ground, the unpleasant sound of the referee's whistle, and by the Canadian players.

At about this time, the following telegram arrived from Israel: "GOD SAKE PLEASE UNDERSCORE COME HOME AT ONCE EXCLAMATION MARK SPORTS FEDERATION." But the Lions promptly wired back: "NOW WHEN WE APOSTROPHE ARE GETTING HANG THINGS QUESTION MARK" and next day played their third game, in the presence of 23 rabid Zionists and the Second Secretary of the Israel Legation, against the second team of the local high school (318:0). The manager of the Israel team tried to arrange a Russian tour, proposing to take on, one after the other, the six strongest Soviet teams. But before this could be arranged, the team unexpectedly returned by chartered El-Al plane to Israel, without even taking leave of their numerous Canadian friends and fans.

* * *

IT was rumoured that the Lions of Judah were taken off the plane manacled to each other, but this was not confirmed officially. Rumours to the effect that three Israel players had joined the Canadian Selected were, however, disproved by the return of the whole team.

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DEPARTURES: OCT. 6 — OCT. 12, 1957
FROM TEL AVIV AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Oct. 6	08.00	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	09.30	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	10.35	ALITALIA	Rome
MON. Oct. 7	10.55	B.E.A.	Athens, Milan, London
	17.00	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam, London
TUE. Oct. 8	03.15	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	06.45	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	06.55	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	10.55	CYPRUS	Nicosia, Athens, Rome London
	12.30	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
WED. Oct. 9	08.00	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston, New York
	09.30	EL AL	Rome, Brussels, London, New York
	10.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York, Mexico
	10.35	ALITALIA	Rome
	12.00	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
THURS. Oct. 10	01.25	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	08.00	EL AL	Rome
	09.45	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	10.55	B.E.A.	Athens, Milan, London
	12.05	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	19.45	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
	20.00	EL AL	Istanbul
FRI. Oct. 11	07.00	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich
	09.30	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Paris, New York, Philadelphia
	10.55	CYPRUS	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	13.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	19.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris

DEPARTURE FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
WED. Oct. 9	10.30	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London

FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Date	Ship	Destination
SUN.	October 6	ss. PACE	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles
TUES.	October 8	s.s. ENOTRIA	Larnaca, Naples, Genoa

PELTOURS

Tel Aviv: 59 Rehov Ahad Ha'am Tel. [illegible] & 60734/5
Jerusalem: 3 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka Tel. 4318/9
Haifa: 88 Ha'atzmaut Road. Tel. 4561/2
Rehovot: Rehov Herzl. Tel. [illegible]
Ramat Gan: 30 Rehov Bialik. Tel. [illegible]
Lydda Airport
Eilat Tel. [illegible]

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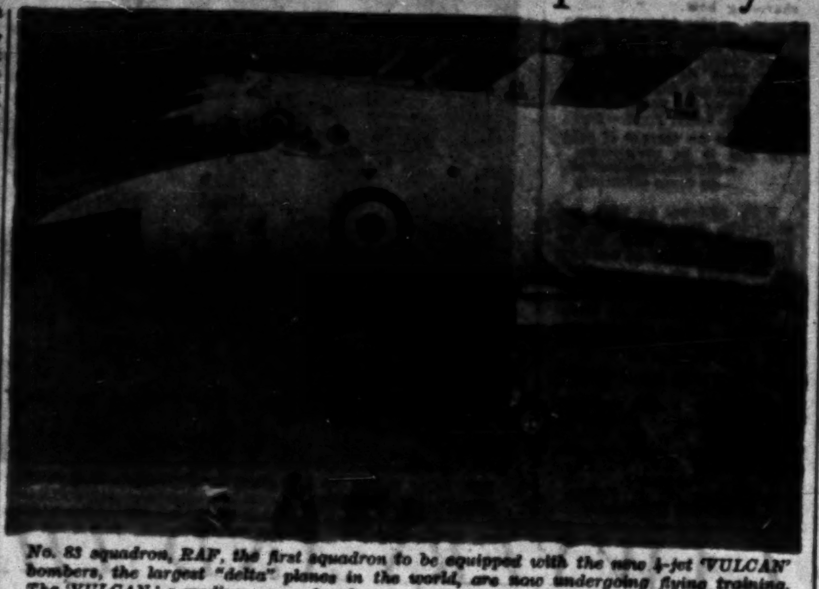
Britain Still Bids for Air 'Supremacy'

By Our Aviation Correspondent



No. 83 squadron, RAF, the first squadron to be equipped with the new 4-jet 'VULCAN' bombers, the largest "delta" planes in the world, are now undergoing flying training. The 'VULCAN,' a medium range bomber, is the first delta to be equipped with four jets — Olympus two-spool turbo-jets made by the Bristol Aircraft Co. Each plane has a crew of five — two pilots, two navigators, and an air electronics officer. Express Photo

THE London Times recently produced a magnificent 28-page issue devoted to a survey of British Aviation, on the occasion of the Farnborough Show last month. It is in the first instance concerned with military aviation and its effect on the industry in general. The R.A.F. looks ahead to the day when all its aircraft will be robots, but in the meantime the conclusion is that faster, better manned aircraft and fitter pilots will be needed for years to come. "The Times" does not allow itself serious criticism. It "wonders" if nuclear deterrents may leave the R.A.F. too weak to cope with "lesser conflagrations" (like Oman?) and confines itself to reporting the latest developments and the "bugs" therein as well.

Britain's aviation industry is now a major earner of foreign currency; last year its exports reached a record aggregate value of over £100m. and have held to the same level this year. Britain has also succeeded in selling power plants; engines like Bristol's Orion and Rolls Royce's Conway turbo-props are fitted to Canadian and U.S. aircraft. The industry is active in almost every sphere, military and civil, and has every chance of maintaining its success in export markets.

Some new British steps:

- An Air Ministry organisation to speed the introduction of defensive missiles and their integration with fighters and radar.
- Fighter Command will soon receive English Electric (a bright "new" name in the industry alongside Hawker, Fairey, Handley Page, Avro, Armstrong Whitworth, Miles, Short, Gloster) supersonic fighters. The R.A.F. Gloster Javelin Delta wings are already well-established. (The Hurricanes and Spitfires that saved the world look so old fashioned now and today seem more akin to the Sopwith fighters of 1918!)
- BEA has introduced the new Vickers Viscount 800 (turbo prop) and B.O.A.C. the Britannia (despite the "bugs," its makers still claim it to be the world's largest, quietest, most economical airliner in use).
- Designs are being submitted to BEA for a jet airliner for the early 1960s while Fairey is developing a combination helicopter-autogiro powered by rotor pressure jets and wing turbo props, to carry 48 passengers.
- New bomber versions by Handley Page and Avro will carry guided bombs.
- The sensational Martin-Baker ejection seat designed to "take" 40 G's has been ordered by the U.S. Navy.
- Formation of an Army aviation corps.

The English Electric Aviation Group (which includes Marconi and Napier) has shared in some of the most spectacular post-war successes. It produces the all purpose P.1B fighter; the ground-to-air Thunderbird missile and a "constant-speed" alternator. Marconi contributes Radio and Radar direction finders; the fabulous new Doppler Navigator, which provides independent, continuous pinpointing. Napier produces the Scorpion rocket high altitude motor and the Gazelle and Eland turbine motors (there are still some kinks in its thermo-electric de-icers in the Britannias).

The supplement, which is superbly illustrated, has articles on Meteorology and piloting problems; testing engines; naval air power, army aviation and troop carrying, and such diverse material as women pilots, air terminal delays and jet noise. The problems of designing a guided missile are outlined, as are designs for airliners of the future. Although some of the articles are too technical to interest the average reader (like the testing and making of new metals, a key problem in engine design), most of the issue can be enjoyed by the layman who wants to understand something about the wings of today. The British industry will give him an excellent picture.

Britain has always taken the lead in design. However, her production methods have not enabled her to keep far ahead of the U.S. and the bad luck (or faulty production) that dogged the Comet airliners has also marred the good name of later models.

Footnote: British model plane fans are now flying "Delta wings" with jet ducts.

114 Modifications Demanded on Britannia

- The delivery of five Bristol Britannia turbo-prop airliners ordered by North-east Airlines, of Boston, Massachusetts, and intended for service this winter on the New York-Florida route, has been postponed for a year, Sir Reginald Verdon Smith, chairman of the Bristol Aeroplane Company, has stated in London. This delay, he said, had been caused by the large number of modifications the United States Civil Aeronautics Administration had demanded before granting a certificate of airworthiness. Many of the modifications, which had nothing to do with the engines, were minor; others were concerned with strengthening the undercarriage, the fire extinguishing system, emergency exits, and navigation lights. Altogether about 114 modifications were called for.

Regarding recent criticisms of Britannia performance, and references to the icing problem in the engines, Sir Reginald Verdon Smith said that these things needed to be got into perspective. The best thing now was to let the aircraft perform for a time and prove itself. It was not the only aircraft to have experienced teething troubles, and it was now coming along very well.

UNEF Airline

- "Sunshine Airlines," officially named the Air Transport Service for the U.N. Emergency Force, settled last month in a new centre for its Egyptian operations. With the completion of a hangar big enough to protect all planes from the desert sun, El Arish replaced Abu Suweir, some 125 miles to the west, as air headquarters for Sinai. Providing all the services of a commercial line, "Sunshine Airlines" maintains regular flights between Naples and Egypt. It flies in troops, mail, rations and supplies as well as evacuating medical cases. In early November and December of last year, the airline kept up a hectic pace of ferrying all U.N.E.F. troops and supplies to the Sinai desert from Naples. At the peak, 14 C-119's from the Royal Canadian Air Force were in the airlift.

The air station has a prefabricated hangar, 176 feet by 120 feet, to hold the six planes now flying for "Sunshine Airlines." In addition, there are two 5,700-foot runways, offices, workshops and living quarters.

SAS Electronic Brain

- An electronic brain capable of answering complicated booking questions in a split of a second will be installed by Scandinavian Airlines at the central booking office in Copenhagen next year. The Copenhagen office collects up-to-date booking information for the entire SAS network and connecting lines of other carriers. This data will be stored in the 280,000 "memory cells" of the brain and kept up to the minute through electronic editing, adding and erasing. The brain will know what the space situation is on all SAS routes for at least 70 days ahead.

STAR-GAZING

VENUS appears right after sunset, with its light growing progressively brighter. At the same time, the period it stays above the horizon is extended by an average of two and a half hours during this month. Venus is now in the Constellation of Scorpion and on the 17th of the month approaches the brightest star in that constellation — bright red Antares, four full-moon widths away. Saturn is also in Scorpion for the nonce. On the 20th Venus will be not far from Saturn; in scientific parlance it will be four degrees away. The narrow sickle of the three-day-old moon can be discovered at twilight on the 26th, not far from Venus, but the sight will not be so beautiful as at the end of September, because the distance between the two heavenly bodies will now be greater. (Stargazers no doubt enjoyed the meeting on September 26 of Venus and the Moon which resulted in an almost perfect Turkish emblem.)

At 9 p.m. at the beginning of the month and at 7 p.m. around the end of the month the "summer trio," composed of Deneb, Atair and Vega, is still visible. The brightest stars of the Constellations Swan, Eagle, Lyra are already quite deep in the west and ready to set. The Great Bear, so well known to northerners, is almost invisible, quite near the horizon. Pentagon-shaped Auriga (its brightest star is yellowish Capelle) and Taurus (Bull) are already well above the horizon. Orion, symbol of winter in the sky, has just risen and is visible only where houses do not obstruct observation.

JOSEF SMORA

Rockin' Round the Kremlin

By GEORGE SHERMAN

LONDON (OFNS). — WESTERN jazz music is winning its war with Communist officialdom. Not only has it completely conquered in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, but it has also forced a truce in the Soviet Union itself. The virulent campaign waged there during the past decade against this outcropping of "Western decadence" has definitely abated. The Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg told a meeting of students during the recent International Youth Festival in Moscow: "Two cultures have come into conflict over jazz, but I see nothing sinister in jazz itself." Under this new cloak of tolerance, a formerly covert craving for modern Western music is now finding some public expression.

During the Youth Festival one did not have to go far to find this music. There were not only nightly jazz concerts where less than representative Western bands played to studious and enthusiastic Russian audiences; there were also the students' club in the university and numerous restaurants throughout the city where Russian bands played their oft-garbled version of jazz. The visitor became accustomed to drinking his coffee or vodka in the Metropol "sidewalk" cafe to "Mambo Italiano" and Duke Ellington or Louis Armstrong records. We were even treated to a carnival in the Kremlin where four or five English, Italian and Polish jazz bands rapped out their music in the interlocking cobblestone squares, their trumpets and trombones often silhouetted in the spotlights against the white walls and golden cupolas of the historic churches.

This unabashed liking for Western music is not only confined to Moscow. During a 3,000-mile trip to the South that I made I discerned this same trend.

The band in the outdoor dancing hall in the Stalingrad "Park of Culture" also featured several numbers somewhat in the style of "Dixieland," and later I was besieged by eager young people with questions about the mechanics of dancing "Rock 'n' Roll." A few days later in the main restaurant of the hotel in Rostov a band suddenly broke into a tune which sounded vaguely familiar. It turned out to be "Rock Around the Clock," played at about half-speed — probably in an attempt to give it a tinge of "respectability." Students in Tiflis, capital of Georgia in the Caucasus, affirmed that this music is much in vogue among them.

Yet the limited toleration of jazz must not be misconstrued. There are still many restrictions on making music a matter of individual taste. As far as I was able to ascertain, neither jazz nor any modern Western music is freely recorded for sale in Russian record shops. The dance-hall in the large Gorky Park of "Rest and Culture" in Moscow — one of the remaining strongholds of *stylagi* (the rough Russian equivalent of "teddy-boys") still has a strictly regimented programme of walzes, folk music, and nothing faster than a fox trot. Any type of jiving to those versions of jazz played elsewhere is strictly prohibited.

ROUND THE EXHIBITIONS

L'Ecole de Paris

THE exhibition entitled "Chagall, Kisling, Pascin, Modigliani, Soutine," now on view at the Bezalel Museum, is, according to my reckoning, around the 20th exhibition of members of the "Ecole de Paris" to be shown at the Bezalel Museum in the past three years. Although mindful of the importance of this group of Jewish painters in Paris in the history of contemporary art, there was not really anything of interest that is not well known to the majority of regular visitors to the Bezalel exhibitions.

All the Pascins were shown at the great Pascin exhibition and on various later occasions. The Soutines are equally familiar. Of the Kislings only the magnificent "Narcissi" of the Lerron Collection was new to me. Renoir once said that nothing is more difficult to paint than a white napkin. The way Kisling treats the white flowers is proof of a sovereign mastery of his craft. The two pictures Chagall recently gave to the museums in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv are most valuable additions to Israel's Chagall collection. Instead of the early landscape, which is only of historical interest, I would have exhibited the "French Village" of the Bezalel Collection to remind our public that as a landscape painter Chagall is every inch as good as Utrillo. Of the Bezalel's rich Modigliani collection, I do not remember having previously seen the "Mrs. Marevna" portrait which is so strangely akin to Gustav Klimt's drawings.

"SONOL'S" distribution of a quarter of a million colour prints of six works by contemporary Israel artists is praiseworthy. The first two prints issued are masterly reproductions of very good pictures. However, from an educational point of view one wonders whether it is wise to start the distribution with two abstract works.

While acknowledging the sponsor's generosity, and with all respect to Dr. Kolb's expert knowledge, the latter's selection does not seem fully representative to me. (Not one Jerusalem artist is included.) Perhaps a second "Sonol" selection will create a more balanced general impression of the best in Israel's painting.

Th.F.M.

Mexican Graphic Art at Hazorea

THE 20th anniversary of the famous Mexican "Studio of Popular Graphic Art" is being celebrated at Wilfred Israel House, Hazorea, by an exhibition of some of its output, from the collection of J. Rohr (Kfar Menahem). The Studio's avowed purpose has been to contribute, by means of pictorial art, towards the solution of a dominant problem of contemporary Mexico: inducing an appreciation of progressive ideas among a still backward populace.

For example, Ramirez expresses Diaz's military rule through heaps of piled arms. Zalce depicts masons at work, while their wives, sitting by, learn to read. Elsewhere the peasant heroically faces the firing squad in some revolution. Or there are scenes of peasant life, such as Morro's peons working under the lash and Rabel's women waiting to visit their menfolk in prison. And always the Indian appears long-suffering, passive, often hungry, already familiar to us from Diego Rivera.

But do these etchings and woodcuts reach the people as well as, say, the drawings of Posada which we saw not so long ago? Their social realism is beamed to a more educated, down to earth, working class and some of it possesses high aesthetic value, apart from the subject matter. The two men in Beltran's "Sowers" move with a speed which enlivens the picture, while his two bus scenes give an excellent characterization of the strap-hangers, the man sullen, the woman with the baby accepting her destiny. A well composed arrangement of figures meets the eye in Calderon's "Five Girls" and Mexiac's "Three Peasants." Siqueiros, another name already known in Israel, has a powerful nude within a tree fork, while strong background light illumines the different forms.

It is an interesting exhibition, although one senses, under it all, the old Socialist separation between self-conscious intellectuals and unconscious masses.

H.

'Last Chance' Opens at Beersheba

By THEODOR F. MEYSELS

Entrance to the "Last Chance"

WE drove up to Beersheba from the South and observed the festive opening of a petrol station at the Kfar Yeruham crossroads. The children of the village, dancing around the "Sonol" mast with its gay plastic flags made a curious contrast with the empty greyish countryside, especially when seen from the roadside cafe, the only one between Beersheba and Eilat. We even helped plant a tree or two in the grove that is to offer shade to wayfarers of the future.

At Beersheba a guest with us wanted to see the famous Wells and we located them for him, hidden behind the scrap-yard of a garage, choked with refuse and broken wheels. One gathered that New Beersheba does not care much for the remains of her millennial past and this impression was regrettably confirmed when the conscientious sightseer asked to be taken to Jean Perrot's recent excavations.

There are no signs pointing the way to the unique cave village of Bir Abu Matar. When we finally arrived at the site, surrounded by rubbish heaps and recent ruins, we found the excavations in a state of complete neglect. Most of the cave dwellings have fallen-in; none are accessible. Unmistakable signs of amateur treasure-digging are visible in the unfenced antiquities area. One gathered that an important clause is badly needed in Israel's excavation legislation: that no excavation permit should be issued if funds for the protection of possible discoveries are not set aside at the very beginning.

A most enjoyable dip into the grass-bordered swimming pool of the Hias Hostel further delayed our lunch. When we asked whether the citizens of Beersheba did not envy the Hias guests their pool, we were shown an even larger communal swimming pool nearby. No wonder the Jerusalemites in our party started grumbling. By the way, the completion of Beersheba's impressive Beit Ha'am is scheduled for the Tenth Anniversary Year, while Jerusalem still has nothing of the sort to offer.

In the evening, invited to partake of Beersheba's nightlife, we drove to the Old City — and there, splashed over the tiny porch in a bare wall, we read: "Cafe de la Derniere Chance." Crossing the threshold, we passed from Beersheba to St. Germain de Prés. First we entered a tiny bar, whose walls are lined with a formidable art library and covered with innumerable art posters. The counter is presided over by a curly-haired athlete in blue jeans and nothing else. A curtain, consisting of plastic threads into which everything from hotwater bottles to baby shoes and candlesticks are knotted, released us into rambling gardens, where you may recline on packing cases, mattresses, enormous *clubfauteuils* and couches. Fantastic murals cover the walls, into which the most surprising specimens of bizarre sculpture are built.

There are a number of little buildings into which the throng may spill over, record players for which one may bring one's own records, and books everywhere, for a browse in-between drinking, singing and dancing.

The Cafe de la Derniere Chance, whose motto is "Chacun a son gout," was conceived and built by Leon Hellman, once an American pilot and later a building contractor in Beersheba, with his last two hundred pounds and his own hands, helped by his wife, blonde, tiny Betty Knut-Hellman, ex war correspondent and a distinguished writer.

The beards that come to the Cafe are grown strictly for the desert and, in fact, everything that is affected in Paris is genuine in Beersheba. Perhaps the people who come to the "Derniere Chance" are the true Existentialists.

The Government Tourist Corporation has not yet discovered Israel's most original nightspot. Until now, perhaps, this has been all to the good: Leon and Betty could thus realize their own dreams of a perfect nightclub without any expert advice. Between them — they have probably spent more time in nightclubs than all the experts together. Now, however, it would seem to be time to help them stabilise a true pioneering venture.

Radio Review

Question Show Needs Editing

MONDAY'S version of "I Have a Question" over Galei Tzahal was broadcast from a *Chen* base, and its stars were the girl soldiers. Their questions had the correct mixture of the serious, the piquant and the humorous and the young girl in the panel was outstanding for her sincerity. In contrast, the three journalists answering the question seemed ready to say anything to appear smart. In previous programmes Natan Donevitz, David Eshkol and Aryeh Gelblum have often reached a high standard but on this occasion there was an all-round deterioration and much bad taste. Asked to select the woman of the year, Natan Donevitz answered: "Ziva Shapir who has brought the Israel body to the world, and Pola (sic) who smiles although her husband stands on his head." Aryeh Gelblum's attempt was "Mrs. Shalom, although I'm not sure if she is a woman." The latter's performance was particularly disappointing as he has on previous occasions shone brightly. He played for time by relating hoary jokes: when asked if army clothes suited women, he replied in effect that it was best for women to be without.

The broadcast was saved by serious discussions on the questions "What should our representatives abroad tell potential immigrants about conditions in Israel?" (unanimous consensus: the whole truth) and "Should journalists receive reductions on cinema tickets?" (two journalists for; one journalist and one non-journalist against). This series is one of the best over the air, but its humorous sections are beset with pitfalls into which they occasionally fall. The editor should not feel obliged to broadcast every answer to each question but — like "Three Men in a Boat" should select only the more successful.

• • •

THE same evening Galei Tzahal broadcast its regular feature for drivers. This was on an adolescent level and used Galei Tzahal's familiar format (short announcements spoken in rotation by two or three announcers with regular musical punctuation by hook or by crook). Written by Yehuda Paradis, it has a definite appeal in this Vespa-ridden world. Some items were unsuccessful (e.g. the phoney report of the Lewis Mumford speech) and there was also unnecessary archness ("Now for some news from Brazil. Oh! there is no time for Brazil, but we must have an item from the U.S. before we close...").

The basic concept is admirable but the features need some meat to add to the gravy.

• • •

WHATEVER their faults these two programmes of Galei Tzahal were lively. Dr. Meir Wallenstein's talk on the British Society for Old Testament Study made no pretensions to liveliness and in its own way was a good report — but how many people in this country are interested in a fifteen-minute talk on this topic? There is tremendous interest in Bible research and information as to lines pursued by scholars in other countries would keep many listening. However, the relevant facts of this very local history of a distant society could have been given to listeners in Israel (if at all) in 3-4 minutes within some overall framework.

• • •

THE annual agricultural review broadcast on Rosh Hashanah and edited by Oded Kapeliuk was an excellent piece of radio. It held interest throughout and had the bright idea of visiting the "woman in the shop" to get the housewife's views on agricultural developments as reflected in her shopping basket. The Minister of Agriculture opened with a most competent summing-up in a model, clear delivery. Selected key personalities were asked "What is the main achievement of the past year?" — a loaded question but the answers were sufficiently wide to comprehend the difficulties. Particularly cheering was the information about cotton. This has been a test year in the fight against the cotton pest, and the crops have emerged unscathed. Truly, a victory of good over weevil.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Feature on the telephone (Sunday at 5.30); Mordecai Seter's "Sabbath Cantata" (Sun. at 9.15); Hit Parade of 5717 (Sunday at 10.30); Preparations for the forthcoming census (Mon. at 7.40); Maurois' "The Silence of Colonel Bramble" (Mon. at 9.30); Erich Walter Sternberg's setting of Poe's "Raven" (Mon. at 10.30); Goldfaden's "Shulamit" (Thurs. at 11.30 a.m.); Rossini's "Italian in Algiers" (Thurs. at 5); The Water-Drawing Festival (Thurs. at 8.25 p.m.); Ethel Merman in "Happy Hunting" (Thurs. at 9.30 p.m.).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
382, 349, 33.2 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: Today: 6.25, 7.00 a.m. 1.30 p.m. Tomorrow: 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

English: 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): Today: 7.30 a.m. 2.15 p.m. Tomorrow: 11.05 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 Service. 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 N. Hebrew Songs. 12.25 Concert by Kol Yisrael Orchestra — Conductor Hanan Schlesinger, Soloist: Yifrah Ne'eman (Violin) — "Ba'al Shem", Symphonic Suite (Bloch); "Memories from the Golah" (Barnea). 1.00 Programme for the Eve of Yom Kippur. 3.30 Close Down.

TOMORROW

8.30 p.m. Two Orchestral Suites played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra — "Pictures from Israel" (Paul Ben-Haim); Folk Suite (Hanoch Jacobi). 8.55 Bible Reading: Ezekiel, Chap. 29. 9.20 "Hamavdil and Melave Malka." 9.50 Symphony Concert: Overture "Beautiful Melusine" (Mendelssohn); Violin Concerto (Korngold); "Sorcerer's Apprentice" (Dukas). 10.30 Dance Music. 11.10 Dance Music (cont.). 12.00 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.8 M.): Programme for the U.K.: Tomorrow: 11.30 News. Programme Highlights. 11.40 "Vistas of Israel." 11.55 Music for the end of Yom Kippur.

ARMY PROGRAMME: (49.8, 216, 226 & 285 M.): Tomorrow: 8.30 Opening. 8.35 "A Peg for the Succa." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (18.80, 16.84 & 24.80 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. Today: News, News Talk, British Album.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

THE ONLY LEAD

S. 6 2
H. A 8 7 5 3
D. J 6
C. A Q 4 3

S. A K J 9 8
H. K 10 9
D. A 9 4
C. 8 2

N
W E
S

S. 5 3
H. J 6 4 2
D. 10 5 3
C. 10 9 7 6

S. Q 10 7 4
H. Q
D. K Q 8 7 2
C. K J 5

THE above set-up occurred in the 1957 United States Summer Nationals.

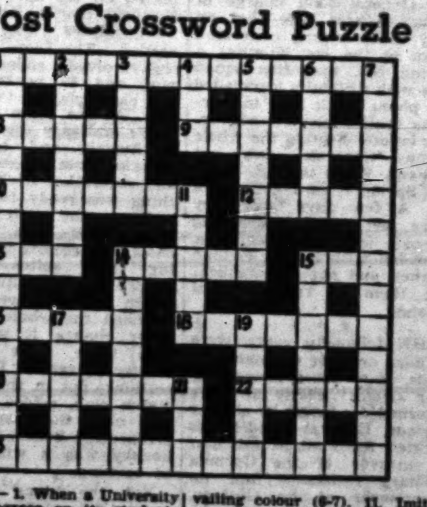
At the first table North-South made nine tricks at no-trumps. At the other table the bidding was:

North	East	South	West
—	—	1D	Db
Rdb	—	—	1S
2H	—	2NT	—

The king of spades made the first trick. Assuming that South must hold practically every invisible honour card for his bidding and that spades were stopped twice, West correctly decided that the only possible access to his partner's hand lay in hearts; he therefore made the brilliant shift to the king of hearts. South ducked, won the next heart with the ace and led the jack of diamonds; West made his ace and continued with the heart nine.

Well aware that his play would set up dummy's remaining hearts, East unhesitatingly overtook with the jack of hearts and sent back a spade, thus enabling his partner to cash enough tricks to set the two no-trumps contract.

Post Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. When a University confers degrees on its students (10, 8). 8. Took the wrong turning. 9. Put on in trial for a narcotic. 10. Denmark is one; so is Norway; so is Sweden. 12. Moulding in which nothing separates five from fifty. 13. Veneration. 14. Juliet's lover. 15. Tree which might be the remains of a tree? 16. Oxygen and nitrogen. 18. Town in Kent which gave William Pitt his title. 20. They man a plane (3-4). 22. He just can't be taught. 23. They go through stations without stopping (7, 6).

DOWN. — 1. Spoken in Athens (5, 8). 2. Set in order. 3. Brought to naught. 4. One of our smaller songbirds. 5. The great waterway of Venezuela. 6. Australia's wild dog. 7. Songbirds whose name denotes their prevailing colour (6-7). 11. Imitate sound or gesture. 14. Keep back for use in emergency. 15. Part of British West Africa. 17. Denude. 19. Catkin-bearing tree. 21. Has been.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. (New) Forest. 5. Dab. 8. Ease. 9. Oboe. 10. Autumn. 11. Inside job. 13. Book. 15. Ill. 16. N-inn-y. 17. Camel. 20. Fan. 22. Bat. 23. Bulge. 24. Baker. 26. Box. 27. Lima. 28. Old stager. 31. Lotion. 32. Anna. 33. (Baby) Doll. 34. Bus. 35. Eldest.

DOWN. — 1. Fl-abb-y. 2. Rational. 3. Semi. 4. Tanning. 5. Devil. 6. Bore. 7. Coroner. 12. Sl(owl)y. 14. (Ban)King. 18. Abel(able). 19. Maritime. 20. Furlong. 21. Gaze-lle. 24. Bog(us). 25. G-Anne-t. 26. Bards. 29. Slab. 30. Roll.

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KIBBUTZIM IN BURMA

By Anne Sinai

EVEN the man in the street in Burma will tend to know that "in Israel, you make the desert bloom." No wonder, then, that a combination of Israel imagination and a passion for experimentation on the part of the Burmese brought into being an experiment in friendship that sent four veteran *kibbutsniks* to the Northern Shan states of Burma, to help out in the country's development plans for that region.

The Israelis are stationed at a farm high up in the grandiose Shan hills, 175 kilometres from Mandalay, the nearest big town, and little more than 250 kilometres of towering hill tops from the Chinese frontier. This part of Burma can, with the proper scientific development and planning, become one of the granaries in Asia.

It is a region in which practically everything grows; and for sheer, scenic magnificence alone, the Shan states could rival many a famous beauty spot. Yet this is practically virgin country, only scratched here and there by primitive farming methods. For the most part, the jungle reigns supreme, thick and impenetrable. Even where Mandalay ends, the yellow, dry and searing hot plain along the great Irrawaddy river drops underfoot and the grey hills and the jungle rise upwards.

The road through these hills — the famous Burma Road of World War Two — is not without menace, for the Shan states are one of the preying ground of dacoits. Trouble may come at a moment's notice from one group or other of the multi-coloured bandits who lurk among the hills and who are Burma's greatest plague. Nevertheless, the ride is worth all the risk involved, and particularly so some 30 kilometres before the town of Kyauk Me, where the Israelis live. Here, at the Goteik Gorge, a heavy river streams 1,000 sheer metres below, in a cleavage between two steep hills spanned by only a single, incredibly fragile suspension bridge.

Garland on Hill

The town of Kyauk Me itself is a flourishing spot, hanging like a garland on the crest of one of these hills in the centre of the prosperous, tobacco-growing Shan Plateau. The four Israelis live in the only wooden, double-storied building in town.

To find them in this exotic setting seems odd enough. The local people, consisting of Indian and Chinese traders and Shan peasants, still stop and stare when they walk down the town's main street. Their visits to the newly constructed local cinema are probably far more interesting an event than the American Westerns shown, and many a Chinese and Indian shopkeeper will, when they leave, be left in eternal wonder as to why these big, plain men of the soil shake their heads and reject the bargains offered.

These men keep kibbutz working hours, dress in kibbutz working clothes — the oldest available, including the beloved *tembel* hat — and get down to the work of the soil. Their living conditions are necessarily primitive. Furniture has been boned down to the barest essentials and the bathroom is a corrugated tin hut in the yard. Water must be pumped into buckets from a well. The only "luxury" they permit themselves is, in fact, essential. This is the hire of a Chinese cook, who, with his two wives, also keeps house and does the marketing.

The four men were carefully selected for their experience and training in agriculture. They form a closely knit and mutually complementary unit. At their head is Dan Maas, for 20 years a member of Kibbutz Maabarot. Selected for this mission because of his all-round experience in practical farming, he is a tall, solidly built man in his late thirties, is obviously well respected and well liked by the rest of the group and carries an air of quiet authority. Maas is the group's man. He organizes their internal discussions and tends to the personal welfare of the group as a whole.

Then there is Reuven Lavi from Hazorea, who has also been a member of his kibbutz for some 20 years. He is in charge of the mechanization and repair of agricultural machinery on this Kyauk Me experimental farm. A specialist in his field, he has run his kibbutz's machine repair shop for the past 15 years and more. On the farm at Kyauk Me, he also tests the various types of agricultural machines and will advise the Burmese on which are best suited to this particular type of soil and terrain. He, too, is a tall, quiet-spoken man, already greying at the temples. Both these men have families in their respective kibbutzim.

Mendel Eshel, the third member of this group, is not, in fact, a kibbutznik, but a soil conservation expert sent by the Ministry of Agriculture. He too has had some 15 and more years of experience in his field, in most of Israel's kibbutzim, particularly in the Negev. His work in Burma includes making trips deep into the primeval jungle, where he is surveying specific areas for future agricultural development. Eshel's family lives in Tel Aviv.

Dannie Hillel, finally, a 27-year-old bachelor, is a Sabra, a member of Sde Boker and a graduate of the University of California. He specializes in crop experimentation, cultivation methods, fertilizing and soil amelioration.

Experiments in Agriculture

On the farm at Kyauk Me, the four are carrying out a series of intensive experiments aimed at testing clearly defined agricultural problems and employing scientific and experimental techniques. They have nearly 800 dunams of land under cultivation, growing maize, soya beans, ground nuts, cotton; experimenting with both summer and winter crops. They are due to remain on the farm no longer than one year, and their over-all purpose is to learn the maximum about the region's possibilities in this short space of time. Another aim is to design experiments, in order to allow the three Burmese agricultural specialists who work with them on the farm to take over all the work when the Israelis leave.

These three agriculturalists were in charge of the experimental farm before the Israelis came and will continue to run it after they leave. At their head is a handsome, courteous man in his mid-thirties, who, in fact, literally hacked the farm out of virgin jungle with his own hands. He began his career as a civil engineer but turned to agriculture, received a state scholarship to study in America and, on his return to Burma, joined the Shan States Agricultural Department. He was immediately appointed agricultural officer for the whole of the Northern Shan states and spent most of his time stumping the country, trying to convince the peasantry to accept advice, guidance, loans and new ideas.

Next comes an irrepressibly vivacious Burman, also an agricultural graduate, who gained a good deal of experience as officer in charge of all the farms and experimental farms in the Mandalay area. The third is a younger man, also a B.Sc. agricultural graduate, trained at Rangoon university.

But Burma still lacks a sufficient number of trained men and agriculture, in the Shan states, still has a long way to go. The peasants still hack out a piece of jungle, scratch its soil for a few years, then move on. They still need to be taught how to plant permanent crops, to employ fertilizer and mechanization. All this will have to be done by the Burmese experts. Meanwhile, the Israelis, by carrying out large scale demonstrations on this farm's rolling land which is typical of the Shan states as a whole, and by trying actual mechanical operations on a field scale, are providing the region's Agricultural Department with data that will help Burma in its development plans.

They are also, incidentally, building up good human relations with their Burman colleagues, living and working with them side by side.

Tomorrow Night Work on Succa

By Molly Bar-David

TOMORROW night, after breaking the fast, it is a *mitzva* to do some building on the Succa, and the first hammer blow will be heard in many a yard, to be followed all week by the excitement of erecting the tabernacle and decorating it, purchasing the lulav and the etrog, planning for the festival. It is a rare experience this week to go down to the marketplace for these specialities and to see the ritual that goes with their purchase. Men who braid the palm handles offer you their services. Children select the most beautiful scarlet pomegranates, the biggest purple eggplants, golden gourds and green quinces, yellow guavas and clusters of unripe russet dates, to hang from the boughs of the Succa through which one must see the sky.

Foods traditionally eaten on Succot include kreplach and pirogen and holishkes, all of them meat-filled pastries but about as similar as the palm, willow and myrtle, all of which are still part of a lulav, but very different from each other. All these dishes are hearty and with few additions can make it easier for the housewife who will not have to run back and forth from the Succa to the kitchen to serve her family and guests.

Dessert is the simplest of all courses on Succot. Since this is a Harvest Festival — as well as a commemoration of the booths we lived in during our wanderings from Egypt — I think seasonal fruits are most suitable to the occasion. Besides, the harvest hanging from the boughs overhead is tantalizing and if the housewife fails to serve fresh fruit she may find her decorations plucked by the family. This year the markets are full of mangoes, that exotic, perfumed, delicious and delicate fruit. Considering how fleshy and good it is, prices are not high. Half a chilled mango to a person makes a very handsome dessert. The aromatic guavas are now also abundant. You can get them as large and as tasty — and shaped — as pears, and they are inexpensive. The first clementinas, sweet oranges and even grapefruits are already to be had. Or how about serving luscious persimmons, or custard apples, for a change? Or even the luxury of a real pear on this special occasion? Or baked apple, or quince? Or a wonderful fruit salad of bananas, dates, avocado, apple, in pomegranate juice with wine?

Here's what we are planning to have:

Soup with Kreplach
Holishkes
Candied Sweet Potatoes
Sliced herbed cucumbers.
Fresh Fruit
Black Coffee.

Kreplach for Soup

Dough: *2 cups sifted flour, 2 eggs, 2 to 3 tbsps. cold water.*

Filling: *1 tin of meat, chopped, 1 egg, 1 small onion, grated.*

Mix ingredients for dough and knead until smooth and elastic. Roll out thin and cut into 2 inch squares. Place a small ball of the meat filling (use the juice in the can for soup) in centre of each square. Pinch together into triangles by folding dough over. Bring two points together and pinch to form a purse shape. Drop kreplach one by one into boiling chicken or other soup. Boil gently for about 20 minutes or until all kreplach have risen to the top.

Holishkes

1 kilo ground raw beef, ¼ cup raw rice, 1 egg, 1 large onion, grated, 1 carrot, grated, salt and pepper to taste. 24 cabbage leaves, ½ cup mild vinegar, ¾ cup sugar (brown is best), 2 tins tomato puree for each cup tomato sauce, and 1 clove crushed garlic; cold water to cover.

Combine meat, rice, egg, vegetables and salt. If meat is lean add a little oil. Pour boiling water over cabbage leaves and let stand until slightly wilted. Drain water from cabbage and when cool enough to handle place a ball of meat mixture in centre of leaf, and roll, tucking in edges. Pack these rolls closely in a heavy pot. Pour over remaining ingredients which have been mixed together. Cover pot and cook rapidly for the first half hour and then gently for another 40 minutes or so. Add water if necessary to prevent sticking to pan. You can thicken the gravy if you wish with flour mixed with a little fat (about two tbsps. of each) at the last. Omit sugar and vinegar (but use diluted ketchup for the sauce then) if you do not want a sweet-sour Holishke but plain ones. You can mix tinned meat with fresh meat to bring down the cost; or use more rice and less meat.

Pirogen

Pirogen is an over-sized big brother to piroshki, and piroshki is a cousin to vareniks, and vareniks are an identical twin of kreplach. Kreplach were converted to Ravioli in Italy and to Won-Ton in China, where they quit being kosher, but remained delicious.

Use well kneaded yeast dough or any pie crust dough. Roll out to one inch thickness. Cut into 5 or 6 inch rounds. Fill with well-seasoned meat mixture (as for kreplach, but you can also add to the meat chopped green and red peppers, or garlic, or celery). Fold over. Pinch edges or dough together securely. Brush with melted fat or diluted egg yolk after pirogen have risen at room temperature to about double in bulk. Bake in moderate oven until nicely browned. Serve hot with stew or roast.

Candied Sweet Potatoes

Cut boiled cold sweet potatoes into thick slices. Mix together ½ cup brown sugar, 4 tbsps. margarine, ½ tsp. salt, 1 tbsp. lemon juice, ½ cup honey or syrup or marmalade. Put layer of potatoes and cover with syrup mixture, another layer of potatoes, then the syrup mixture, until casserole is full, with mixture on top. Bake in a hot oven for about half an hour until potatoes begin to glaze.

New Hadassah Council Head

FOR four strenuous years, Mrs. Myriam Granott has guided the affairs of the Hadassah Council in Israel. Yesterday she handed over her reins of office in Jerusalem to the newly-elected chairman of the Council, Mrs. Julia Dushkin, before leaving to attend the annual Hadassah Convention in Philadelphia.

Equally well known to American Jewry — through her lecture tours for Hadassah and for the Jewish National Fund—she has brought much tact and persuasive power to bear on the task of interpreting the aims and ideals of American Hadassah to the Government and people of Israel, and vice versa.

JULIA DUSHKIN

Daughter of "Rav Tsair" and wife of Dr. Abraham Granott, chairman of the Board of Directors of the JNF, she has throughout her life been absorbed in communal work. Her doctorate in the social sciences brought with it special interest in youth education and welfare. No surprise, then, that there came in rapid sequence her chairmanship of the Recreation and School Luncheons Project of Hadassah, vice-chairmanship of Hadassah's Vocational Education Services and vice-presidency of the Henrietta Szold Foundation for Child and Youth Welfare.

MYRIAM GRANOTT

Her successor, Mrs. Dushkin, also brings to her new responsibilities a wide experience of public affairs and an association with Hadassah which goes back to 1918, when she was in Palestine in the company of the late Henrietta Szold. Mrs. Dushkin is a nutritionist by profession. Her husband, Prof. Alexander Dushkin, is Dean of the Undergraduate School at the Hebrew University and head of its Faculty of Education.

A person of great drive and organizing capacity, Mrs. Dushkin has made her mark by her contribution to the development of the beautiful campus at "Ne'urim," the Rural Vocational Centre of Hadassah and Youth Aliyah at Kfar Vitkin.

Latterly, too, she has been responsible for the administration of Hadassah's 416 Programme for the distribution of surplus foods, the gift of the people of the U.S., to a network of approved institutions in Israel. *L.H.*

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

HAVING dropped my book in the bath twice and got covered with red dye (curious that it should come so easily off the covers and with such difficulty off me) I am moved to inquire why scientists don't spend some time inventing gadgets to make the housewife's life more glamorous. Potato peelers and floor cleaners are all very well in their way — and a dismal way it is too — but what about one or two items to create an illusion of luxury, of not being housewives in fact, which is every housewife's ambition? Nobody even *says* nice things to us, never mind *doing* things. Winston Churchill, during the World War, constantly referred to women as "the backbone of the nation" which, at least, kept up morale if it didn't smooth the way; but Mr. Ben-Gurion seems to be above such tactics. We do not of course have to be bribed into doing our duty, but a little encouragement in the right place, perhaps even a subsidy, would show us that we are not the forgotten class.

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EVERY housewife and mother knows that the only way she can escape from the importuning voices is to announce loudly and firmly that she is going to take a bath, then, if nobody else needs the hot water, and she has a reasonable and considerate family, it will be at least 15 minutes before they knock on the door and ask where is my English notebook, what time is supper and what shall I tell the milkman. So why not a simple device to hold a book outside the shower curtain or above the bath, with a waterproof page turner and a firm grip? With this she could improve her mind (or her knowledge of police procedure — you never know when that comes in useful) and thus increase her value to her family and the nation.

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THERE is another device which I would like to see on the market, which would probably add a few years to our lungs. In common with all other husbands and children, mine always disappear as soon as their food is on the table, having previously not ceased crying for it since the last meal. Shouting is only a drop in the ocean of sound and even though, after many years of earnest practice, I have at least learned to whistle through two fingers, I can't compete with three trumpets, five drums, an accordion and a violin which are all being learned in the immediate vicinity. A small pocket radar would meet the case. Cost not more than 500 pruta, please.

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A LAST suggestion I would like to put forward, with the patent rights given free of charge. Would some kindly mattress manufacturer supply out his product with a hole for putting one's nose in, for people who like to sleep prone. Modern babies are trained from the beginning to sleep on their noses, thus, I suppose, strengthening the muscles to support their heavy heads, but my mother was old fashioned, and when I try I just suffocate. Nothing fancy — just a hole, and of course there would need to be sheets to match.

•

I DARESAY I could come up with a few more ideas if pressed, so any housewife-booster who wants to get in touch with me can find my address in the book.

Rainwear Show is London Success

"RAINCOATS by Matzkin of Tel Aviv," writes the "London Daily Mirror," "offer strong competition for mackintoshes made and designed in this country (England) where it rains nearly all the time."

Most reviews of the 1958 Matzkin collection of 50 numbers, shown in London in mid-September, were in a similar vein. All the fashion reviewers were impressed with the haute couture look, the imaginative styling and care for detail that keyed this rainwear to high fashion.

For evening glamour the rainproofed-cotton, velvet-cowled cape, lined in a white fur fabric, scored heavily. Black poplin, saddle stitched in white with white penny-pearl buttons down one side seam, was another of the successes. White ribbed wool edging for collars and cuffs and gilt, chunky buttons were some of the innovations particularly liked.

Many of the coats which came in a wide range of rainproofed materials were with matching hats — bonnets or bucket shaped.

Above one of Matzkin's all-purpose raincoats that Londoners loved.

Conference and Culture

By Alison Settle

LONDON, — THE wives and daughters of the delegates of the 42 nations to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, which took place in London recently, had a taste of London's fashion sense at a dress show put on for them by Mrs. Peter Thorneycroft, wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the Royal Festival Hall.

Mrs. Thorneycroft had personally viewed the whole collections of London's high couture dress group, the Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers, and from 1,000 possible models put together a show of 80 coats, suits, dresses and furs.

Few countries, including Britain, can have had a Chancellor's wife with such a polished fashion taste. And what was revealed in this elegant show is how many of the new Paris lines had already been shown in the London dress parades which preceded the French showings by a fortnight.

Immense interest was shown in the gently shaggy mohair coatings by Ascher of Wigmore Street, which, when shown in Paris created one of the most sensational successes of this season. Mrs. Thorneycroft had chosen, to show the wives of the Inter-Parliamentary delegates, Ronald Paterson's vast, almost cape-like coat of three-quarter length in black over-checked, windowpane fashion, in white. She had chosen, also, Michael's self-belted black mohair coat, overchecked with wine-red: it was given a vast collar which greatly pleased the audience of sophisticated women.

Several late-day dresses in graded tones of one colour were included. Tremendously liked was Norman Hartnell's full-length evening dress in coral satin and combined with another shade of coral in velvet. Victor Stiebel showed a floating chiffon dance dress, draped to reveal the figure, in two shades of rose: he also showed an exquisite long evening dress in three shades of rose, the vastly wide skirt looped in drapery at the back.

The visitors could not sufficiently praise the elegant tailored suits in paper-fine Scottish tweeds and North of England worsteds.

To go with the clothes, special coiffures, corsetting and handmade shoes were designed, each for a model dress or suit; jewels were worked to show a composite picture of what the well-dressed British woman likes to wear. The luxury of the display was topped by a series of superb mink coats, also by hats with the spice of adventure in shapes and colourings. Among those showing were the Queen's dressmakers, shoemaker and hatmaker.

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GETTING MARRIED

By Yael Bat Shabbtai

JEWISH religious tradition has always considered it a "good deed" to found a family in the House of Israel. Today, however, the same religious tradition — when attempted by a non-Israeli — makes the first step in carrying out this good deed, the marriage procedure, seem more like a criminal, or at best, a highly questionable, act. Particular reference is made to the regulations applying to tourists and temporary residents.

The excited, elated young couple is sent to the Religious Council to carry out what they assume to be mere formalities. After climbing endless flights of steep and gloomy stairs they are told by an apparently over-tired gentleman at "Information" that it is all very simple. All they have to do is register two weeks before they wish to solemnize the marriage. But when, in the course of registration, it is discovered that the bride-to-be is not a citizen of Israel, the process is held up. She must apply to the Rabbinical Court for a sworn statement testifying to her spinsterhood.

The waiting room of the Rabbinical Court is a Kafka-like horror. Resigned old-timers sit and stroke their beards, their fathomless eyes fixed on the awe-inspiring doorkeeper, waiting for a sign to enter. Their attitude is one of patience and resignation learned of long experience in these corridors — or perhaps the legacy they brought with them from centuries of suppression in the European Galut. Newcomers from the Orient protest with wild gesticulation, their eyes blazing. But they gain nothing and soon learn the lesson, to sit and wait. Women are here too, and come prepared with food for the day. Surveying them all is the doorkeeper, khaki-clad and impervious, heedless of all but those behind the door, the Judges.

In a file-filled, disordered room adjacent to the waiting lobby sits the Court's secretary who tells one that a request to swear an affidavit must be made in writing, and that some days later a date and time will be given to appear before the Court. Two witnesses are required. The Secretary informs you, on inquiry, that these may be either men or women. When the women have with difficulty managed to appear at the specified time they are turned away — only the testimony of men is accepted. Further appointments are made and not kept, while busy men and the anxious would-be bride are kept running up and down the stairs.

This matter is at last arranged, but registration still cannot be made. The girl must apply to the Chief Rabbinate for a certificate to say that she is making a true and rightful marriage, and not just providing her spouse with a visa to the United States of America. The girl, nerve-frayed by now, regards this as a sheer affront. Cables fly to her home and all her acquaintances in town are requested to testify to her integrity and moral character.

Once all necessary permission has been granted, the couple is finally allowed to register. This involves, for the unfortunate girl, an interview, uncomfortably reminiscent of the Middle Ages, with the wife of a Rabbi. She is asked if she has made her "account." When she innocently enquires if her account means an account of her mortal sins or simply whether she can cover the costs of the wedding ceremony, she is summarily initiated into what seem like complicated Cabbalistic calculations for the divining of the most propitious day for her marriage. "Is this the day you have chosen?" she is asked. "Without doubt" she answers, having become lost in the arithmetic some weeks earlier. And of course the Mikveh. She swallows her indignation and promises to go — otherwise she is not a true Daughter of Israel and her children will not be pure.

Back again in the 20th century the couple wait some minutes for the clerk concerned (or rather, unconcerned) to come back from morning tea, so that they may complete the usual civil marriage formalities and sign the contract. Secularly speaking, the wedding has taken place. But they are legally bound to have a religious ceremony. The Rabbinate recommends a Rabbi and collects a fee to cover his services. All that remains to be done is to see him and arrange details about time and place. A cheque, in addition to the regular fee already paid, ensures his appearance as desired. He brings with him, he explains, his own witnesses, not being quite sure that the couple's own acquaintances are sufficiently religious.

The fortnight's interim passes in peace with no more stair climbing and no more pleading with stony authorities — until the day before the wedding. The bridegroom is called away from work and severely reprimanded for not having done as he was told: namely, collected the certificates of religious marriage and taken them to the officiating Rabbi. Told? Does the Rabbinate ever tell anything?

One does not expect streamlined service from those whose primary concern is not administration. One may be prepared to accept some measure of compulsory religion. But must religion, even on a happy occasion, be handed out in such disorder and unfriendliness? Could not the Rabbinate's instructions be made clear by a responsible person? Could not the authorities be more understanding in their behaviour, more orderly in carrying out their duties? The young couple will scarcely be drawn to religion by this start for their family life.

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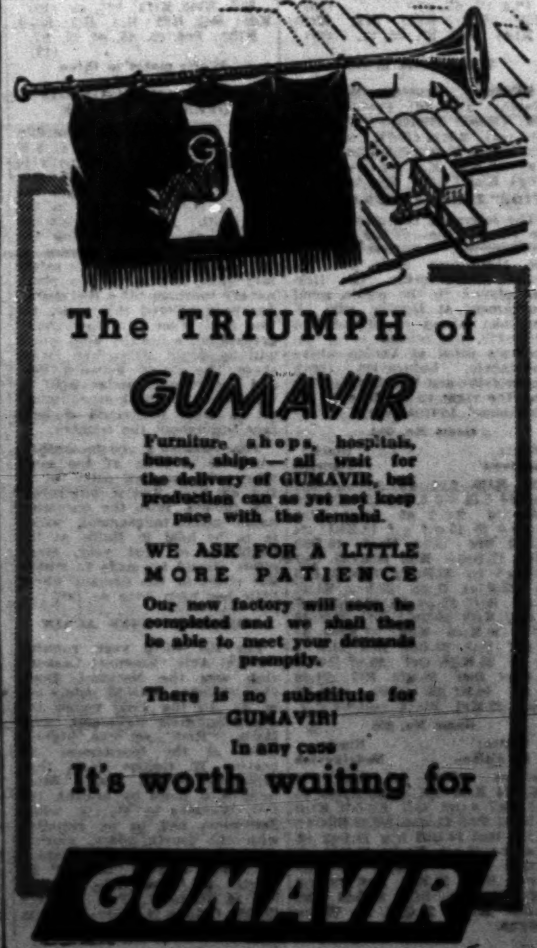
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IRRESPONSIBILITY OF THE ARTIST

The following is the third in the series of interviews with prominent writers on the relation of literature to social problems. Here Philip Toynbee, English critic and novelist, interviews Jean Cocteau, French poet, novelist, dramatist, cinema director, painter, Academician, and man-about-Paris.

MONSIEUR COCTEAU had been very elusive. Letters and telephone messages had failed to stir him, until at last his hostess in the villa at Cap Ferrat had promised that I should meet him in Villefranche at ten o'clock one morning. He was working on the decoration of a chapel there.

I had envisaged an awkward but charming interview, with the maestro shouting down his answers to my questions from the scaffolding where he was busy with cherubs on the ceiling. Instead I found a busy throng of priests and laymen at the door of the little quayside chapel, and M. Cocteau receiving guests for the benediction of the chapel with an air of alert and nervous rapture. Could he speak to me? He waved his arm about him in a gesture of helplessness.

The ceremony, which I attended, was a long and reasonably solemn one; but even at the end of it I was not able to make off with the willingly entangled master.

It was very hot: the harbour was very blue, and the Niarchos yacht was very gallant at her moorings 300 yards away. M. Cocteau sat in one cafe, surrounded by my more fortunate confreres; I at the next one with lynx-eyes fixed on him. Nearly two hours later he came across to me with smiles and gestures so charming that all trivial irritations were obliterated. He sat down, and *talked* . . .

TOYNBEE: I'd like, if possible, to make a rather indirect approach to this question of the nature of the writer's responsibility. Do you think . . .

COCTEAU: . . . I believe in the absolute irresponsibility of the writer. He should say what he likes, where he likes. A good society is like Moliere's Don Juan who allows his own valet to knock him about. I have a person inside me whom I do not know. He gives me orders and I obey them. Yet the odd thing is that it's I who receive the insults and the praise for what this person does.

But the fact is that I think the insults and the praise are all much of a muchness. The instinct of nearly all societies is to lock up anybody who is truly free. First, society begins by trying to beat you up: if this fails they try to poison you: if this fails, too, they finish by loading honours on your head.

TOYNBEE: Do you know where this interior person comes from? I mean . . .

COCTEAU: . . . If I tried to know I should go blind. I haven't the right to see this hidden person. People have invented out of me a gentleman who I simply do not recognize: yet I have to accept this mythical figure. I should hate to meet it in the street, yet I have to accept the legend because the legend is stronger than the reality.

What is history after all? History is facts which become lies in the end: legends are lies which become history in the end. We writers are legends and legends become stronger than ourselves. We really are fabulous creatures.

DIRECTED BY HIS ACTIONS

TOYNBEE: Yet perhaps there are writers, like Sartre or Mauriac . . .

COCTEAU: . . . They direct their actions: I, on the contrary, am directed by my actions. Don't forget that I am a poet.

For centuries there has been a great struggle going on between the poets and the prose writers. And, of course, it isn't by writing verse that one qualifies as a poet. Look at the way the encyclopaedists persecuted Rousseau because he was a poet. In our own time you can see the distinction between Picasso, who is a great poet, and Braque, who is a great prose writer. I am a poet. I don't in the least despise prose writers, but they belong to a different race from mine. The fact is they have always done their best to persecute me, as all poets have always been persecuted.

There is a terrific snobbery in the world today. All those who haven't succeeded in becoming poets, that is to say in joining the true aristocracy, long to destroy it. Poets are, of course, influenced by events, but they allow themselves to be influenced in a very mysterious way. They don't tackle events; they submit to them.

TOYNBEE: I was talking more of the immediate situation, of the public tragedies which are in the news each day . . .

COCTEAU: . . . The news has taken charge of everything. Let me give you an example. One of my friends recently lost his wife who was a very celebrated writer. I am speaking of Colette. He said to me not long ago: "It's terrible how Colette has been dropped since her death." I answered: "You call that dropped! Her books are still as widely read as ever." Not to be dropped means being on the cover of *Paris-Match*.

People are absolutely dominated nowadays by the idea of being in the news. When they are no longer in the news they feel as if they themselves had disappeared. But as for me, I have always lived life outside time and the news. I have no sense of either. Yet one is pushed by force on to a sort of moving staircase under bright arc-lights. On it we find the Abbe Pierre, a racing cyclist, Mademoiselle Sagan, Mao Tse-tung . . . everybody has to get under the arc lamps.

Yet all the fine things of the spirit have always been created in the shadows and our epoch has no shadow. The youth of today doesn't know the meaning of the word. Everyone is under the arc-lamps — everyone is in front of the projectors.

There was a time when the artist was the victim of a conspiracy of silence. For example, Manet used to say: "I go to the funerals of strangers simply to see my name in the paper." Nowadays the most trivial painter manages to get himself talked about. There is a conspiracy of noise. You can escape from silence by noise, but how do you escape from noise? Only by silence. In our time the only true nobility is to shut oneself up in oneself, not to show oneself, to remain in the shadows.

TOYNBEE: All the same, M. Cocteau, when you read a newspaper . . .

COCTEAU: . . . I never read a newspaper. The news comes to me but I don't go in search of it. There is always something hidden and sinister about politics and about so-called patriotism. One should steer clear of patriotism.

TOYNBEE: Yet the experience of the last war must have influenced you, surely, in one way or another? Did you feel . . .

COCTEAU: . . . I realized how short some memories are and how long others are. Many of those who were shot after the war were a great deal less guilty than many who escaped. I saw what man wanted to do. He wanted to play the premier role in a tragedy. But watch out! There is no tragedy. And there is no premier role.

I once wrote a book on the difficulty *of being*. In every foreign language this was translated as the difficulty of *living*. The two things are totally different. It's being which is difficult — it's being here with you and talking, and attending the benediction of that chapel over there. Living is quite a different matter.

Naturally I have had a very hard life. Up to the age of eighteen I believed that poetry simply consisted in communicating joy to others. At twenty I realized that poetry is a drama. I have often compared it to the hope which animates men who have been trapped in a mine and who are waiting with desperate anxiety the arrival of other miners who have come to save them.

Poets must be saints. Perhaps it's in this capacity that they are driven into events nowadays. I want peace. I want to abolish the atomic bomb. Yet one has to admit that it's the only thing which protects us and which prevents us from making war.

TOYNBEE: Surely the very fact that you speak about the atomic bomb shows that you have thought about it. This must mean that you . . .

COCTEAU: Here's what I think. I'm stupified that anyone can talk about a "clean bomb." If anybody asks me the meaning of the phrase, I say a clean bomb is one which only kills other people but can't kill me. It's horrible. This bomb actually prevents people fighting! Yet if you go a little further you will see that nature itself wants to kill, that the whole of life is made up of destruction, that the sun which lights us up is a gigantic conflagration; that the earth itself is a savage mother and is always trying to get rid of the human race as a dog tries to rid itself of its fleas. The world has too many people on it. The whole of nature longs for destruction.

TOYNBEE: And would you consider that Hitler's destruction of the Jews was simply another example of the world getting rid of its fleas?

COCTEAU: Hitler didn't kill all those millions just because he wanted to destroy people. He killed them because he didn't like Jews, because he was a painter and the Jewish picture dealers never wanted to buy any of his pictures — in other words for immediate and personal reasons.

I said nature wants destruction. Well, what can we do but submit to it. It's never any use trying to correct nature. The Americans take all the vitamins out of their vegetables and then make up for this by taking vitamin pills. We are living in an epoch when youth is caught between two stools. One civilization has ended — mine — and another civilization is just about to begin but nobody can yet see it clearly. Shall I tell you the real drama of modern youth? The joy of the young is to disobey but the trouble is there are no longer any orders. The whole world is free. How is disobedience possible when you are living in anarchy?

This is true of art as well. There used to be rules. When I was young, for example, there was the strict discipline of Cubism. Now there are no rules. A young painter can do exactly what he likes. A modern mother says to her daughter, "Darling, you can stay out all night if you like, I don't care a damn." But what girls used to love doing was to climb out secretly by the window and to disobey their parents.

TOYNBEE: Yes, I see that that may be so. But could we get back a moment to the last war and the extermination of the Jews. Did these events change your ideas about the nature of man?

The above photo shows Jean Cocteau at the altar of the little fisherman's chapel at Villefranche which he decorated with drawings of subjects from the life of St. Peter; the drawings are visible in the background. M. Cocteau had just come from the dedication of the chapel when he gave this interview.

COCTEAU: Not in the least. I have always believed that man has a capacity for unlimited wickedness. When men are free they immediately set about killing each other. In war-time soldiers have the right to steal. Let them loose in a town and they destroy everything. A soldier in war-time is a man who has been given the right to be a criminal.

By your questions you seem to suggest that the poet is a vague kind of man. Let me tell you, the poet is a man of supreme lucidity. He is also a man of fundamental and marvellous stupidity. He is . . .

TOYNBEE: . . . That's the kind of thing one so often hears. You might equally say that the poet is a man of exceptional intelligence—.

COCTEAU: Of intelligence married to stupidity. In any case the poet is not in the least responsible for what he says. Colette once made a very good remark: "You don't need to read the poets: its their phosphorescence which people respect." She was right. The poets spread about them a sense of absolute rectitude and it's this alone which inspires respect.

BE SAINT WITHOUT HOPE

PEOPLE never believe a word you say. You will never convince anybody of anything, but you should always give the example of a saintly life. You should be a saint without hope.

TOYNBEE: Yet perhaps this belief that a man is a saint may be just what prevents him from being one. Those who believe they are saints . . .

COCTEAU: . . . are not saints, and those who believe they are great writers are never great writers.

TOYNBEE: Well, Goethe for one believed that he was a great poet.

COCTEAU: Yes, Goethe was a very great man. He was a man who put aesthetics first while I am a man who puts ethics first. Goethe made a fine remark on which we will finish: "The more one pushes into oneself, the more one discovers about the souls of other men. Isn't that splendid?

What he meant is that whenever a poet tries to write popular poetry he succeeds in doing nothing of the sort. But if you speak to yourself you speak to a vast number of people who haven't succeeded in finding their own means of expression. For this task the poet must be pure. I don't mean pure according to convention, for purity is by no means what most people believe.

Here is a thought to end up with: "The devil is pure because he does nothing but evil." You see the point: the word pure is used here as one uses it of sugar which is pure, unadulterated, containing nothing but itself.

(Copyright)

USE, ABUSE OF DRUGS

UNEXPECTED REACTIONS TO MODERN THERAPEUTICS: ANTIBIOTICS. By Leo Schindel, M.D. William Heinemann (Medical Books). London, 1957. pp. 141.

IT may come as a surprise to many persons — and especially those who so eagerly demand or often give treatment with antibiotics — that a whole book can be devoted to the unexpected reactions to their use. And yet "Antibiotics" is only the subtitle of the more general heading of this book, and Dr. Schindel may very well plan to pursue the topic further.

Every drug, and, for that matter, every treatment has its untoward effects, its toxic or side-effects. Dr. Schindel has apparently chosen the rather unusual title "Unexpected Reactions" in order to include the results of an overdose of the antibiotic as well as the side-effects of accepted or even low doses in a person hypersensitive to the drug, and the development of bacteria which, instead of being destroyed by the antibiotic, may develop resistance to it or actually thrive on it.

Expert Knowledge

These subjects are ably covered in Dr. Schindel's book. As a practising physician in Jerusalem, with a background as both a worker in this field and as the pharmacological adviser of a local pharmaceutical firm — as is rightly emphasized by the publisher — he treats his subject with expert knowledge. Most antibiotics in use appear in the book, with data on their importance and general use given first, and then a review of the side-effects according to the organs which may show these symptoms.

This compilation is based on a great deal of material in the medical literature, and this reviewer could not find any serious omissions, except perhaps material concerning the relation of antibiotics to generalized lupus, a relatively rare but nevertheless important disorder. The author rightly points out that only rarely are figures available showing the true incidence of these complications. Doctors who publish reports of the toxic effect of a drug, espe-

By Prof. F. Dreyfuss

cially an unknown one, frequently do not tell in how many cases treated the complication occurred. Nor are all incidents reported. Moreover, in more serious and prolonged illnesses, where the drugs are necessarily applied for longer periods and in greater doses, it is not always easy to distinguish between the symptoms of the disease and the by-effects of the treatment, in this case antibiotics.

The allergic manifestations of penicillin, still the veteran and prototype of them all, are emphasized. As for the tetracyclins (popularly known as aureomycin, achromycin, terramycin, etc.) the gastro-intestinal symptoms are rightly underlined.

A few shortcomings should be corrected in future editions of the book. The subtitling according to organs is not always strictly adhered to, although the data is usually well-organized. There are also some inconsistencies, mistakes, or printer's errors in spelling (e.g. leucopaenia, agranulocytes).

Crux of Problem

In a survey of this kind there is comparatively little room for the author — after diligently compiling his material from others' reports — to express a viewpoint of his own. But in his introduction and postscript, as between the lines in the text, Dr. Schindel makes it clear where he stands in regard to the use and abuse of antibiotics, which is the crux of the problem. Time and again he warns us about the uncritical and unwarranted overuse of these "potentially both life-saving and death-dealing" drugs. This book will certainly help the critical physician to become even more restrained and rational in the use of antibiotics, though not, of course, to the exclusion of those who need them. The necessity of weighing needs against prospective trouble is amply stressed by the author. After all, our ancestors did survive a few minor infections without using two or three antibiotics!

Much as Israel medicine tries to contribute articles and papers to world medical journals, only a few Israeli-authored medical books have appeared in English, or in other world languages. These few, so far as we know, have been well received in the international science exchange. This useful little book, informative and concise, and put out by a well-known publisher, will certainly make its way for practical use to many physicians' desks.

TOURIST GUIDE

"TOURING With a Difference" is the title of a modest little English-language guide book published by Sonol for distribution through their filling stations and the Government Tourist Corporation. Unpretentious in size and format, the 50-odd page booklet is in no sense an attempt to replace the numerous more thorough and detailed publications which present Israel to the foreign visitor. Instead, it consists of six separate itineraries covering suggested motoring trips through various parts of the country, ranging from Galilee to the "dead cities" of the Negev, and is meant to be of service to the Israel motorist as well as to the visitor from overseas.

Written in an informal yet informative manner by Theodor F. Meysels, illustrated with a number of well-chosen photographs and accompanied by bright drawings and motifs by Meir Ronnen, it is just the thing for the motorist bent on seeing as much of the country as possible without the time or inclination to wrestle with overmuch detail or erudition. Although the booklet does not touch on any of the places of interest within the three main towns, the routes between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, and between Tel Aviv and Haifa, so frequently regarded, even by tourists, as so much countryside to be dashed through with all the horsepower at their disposal, are presented as interesting motor "rambles" in their own right. Nor is the author afraid to entice the motorist out of his car if a short hike down a by-way or a visit to a place of interest off the beaten track promises to be rewarding.

ANTHONY GOODMAN

2 English Novels

By PAULA ARNOLD

THE WILD SWAN. By M. Kennedy. — Rinehart, New York, 1957. — 310 pp. — $3.75.

MISS Kennedy begins so well, she writes so brightly and convincingly, both her dialogue and her descriptions are so *right*. She carries you with her, interesting and amusing you more and more. It is only right at the end that this enchantment fades — because she makes the mistake of undertaking too much, of juggling too many plates in the air.

The story begins in an English village, where an elderly schoolmistress — who fades out, more's the pity — is visited by her nephew Roy, something of a problem boy in former years. He is now "in films," that is, he is assigned the doubtful pleasure of making cinemaworthy a play that has been running for two years. This play was based on a critical biography of a minor Victorian novelist by an opinionated critic who believed he found out that the prim Victorian had led a double life, having an affair with her sister's husband. Roy has come to this village because the heroine of the play and her family had lived here, and the author insisted on imbibing atmosphere for her script. Roy and the Victorian lady's great-grand-niece fall in love with each other.

In Part II we are switched back into the 1850's and find the critic had interpreted the story all wrong. Poor Dorothea had never had a real love affair in all her life; she had been exploited by her family and forced by a miserable young parson to write the silly novels that saved them from the workhouse.

Part III returns us to the present, giving us delightful glimpses into the film world of England which, though markedly different from Hollywood, is quite nasty enough; if we can believe Miss Kennedy — it is steeped in intrigue and petty ambition. The elderly authoress of the play, now writing the script, and young Roy, are appalled at the defamation of the dead they have been party to, and wish to have no more to do with the cinema version. How they succeed in scotching it, is the somewhat confused ending alluded to above. As in so many otherwise, sane and delightful English novels, there is a slight, a very slight whiff of spiritualism — or, should we say, of the supernatural. Young Roy, to put it bluntly, is for minutes possessed by the spirit of the dead girl, feeling her depthless despair and frustration.

This reviewer heartily dislikes that sort of thing. Otherwise, the novel is amusing rather than oppressive, and one must in particular admire the skill and cleverness with which Miss Kennedy catches the different idioms spoken by the uneducated and somewhat Americanized Roy, his priggish love, the elderly county *roué* who poses as a smasher, and the rest. It is a superb lesson in advanced English, as well as many other things, especially a skit on the modern mania of the debunking type of biography.

Elusive

THE KIND YOUNG MAN. By Mary Hacker. — Cape, London, 1957. 221 pp., 15s.

THIS is an oddly innocent and quiet book, not unsubtle at all, yet with an elusive quality that one can perhaps best describe as too English. By which I neither mean Victorian in any sense, nor do I allude to the clumsy, schoolgirlish technique. It is rather the whole spirit, undergraduate of necessity, but slightly priggish, which permeates it and is difficult to nail down.

The story is of a Mediterranean cruise, undertaken on a very small yacht by a group of young men for the purpose of studying certain fish and currents. (There is no nature study in the book, by the by.) The photographer is a South African, taken on at the last moment, and he has two purposes in going.

He wishes to distract his thoughts from the suicide of his young sister, and to find the man whom he believes to have driven her to it. There are six beside himself on the boat, and one, "like a cross between Albert the Good and the Admirable Crichton," easily becomes the leader. There are cross-currents of jealousy, a fist fight, a visit to a hospitable island off Monaco, lots of ragging, some of it very funny with its allusiveness, some heavyhanded indeed. The puritan South African grows human and the voyage comes to a rather pointless end. A summer book for women.

TEL AVIV PICTURE BOOK

TEL AVIV-JAFFA. Photographs by Werner Braun. Drawings by Ludwig Schwerin. Text by E. Carmon. Carmel Edition. IL3.750.

WERNER Braun's outstanding photographs are well known to the readers of this and many other Israel papers. Readers of this new book will probably feel that all too few of his pictures are included. Further, Tel Aviv is too varied a city to have all of its facets covered in such a modest book . . . at least twice as many plates would have been necessary to do it documentary justice.

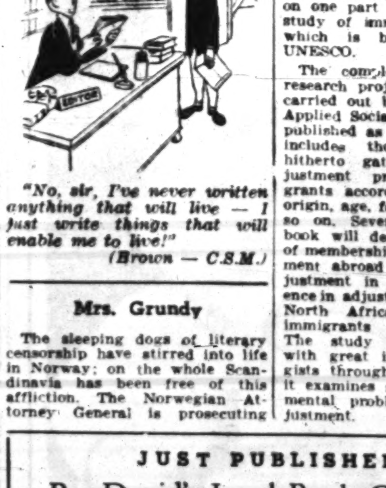
It is a pity that the excellent reproductions have been printed in a book in which so little attention has been paid to the selection and layout of the type (which is in English, French and Hebrew). The hard folder which encloses the book and makes it suitable for sending abroad as a gift is also in poor taste.

F.N.

Life and Letters

Minou, Minou, Tekel

The latest child novelist to appear on the literary scene is Jane Gaskell, a 14-year-old very pretty and serious looking English girl, whose novel, "Strange Evil," has just been published by Hutchinson. The heroine, called Judith, poses nude for her living, and is carried off to a fantasy-land where a monster called Baby conducts a reign of terror and where one very gory battle follows another. While all reviewers admit Miss Gaskell's talent and exceptional way with words, opinions on the novel as a whole vary from Elizabeth Bowen's view that the author "blends burning imaginative vision with controlled prose style, and a power of story-telling" to the anonymous T.L.S. reviewer's feeling that "the subject and the ideas are of more interest to the child psychologist than to the adult reading public."



"No, sir, I've never written anything that will live — I just write things that will enable me to live!"

(Brown — C.S.M.)

Mrs. Grundy

The sleeping dogs of literary censorship have stirred into life in Norway; on the whole Scandinavia has been free of this affliction. The Norwegian Attorney General is prosecuting Mr. Agnar Mykle, one of the more promising young Norwegian writers, author of the novel "The Song of the Red Ruby," as well as his publisher, on the charge that the book is "obscene." Most Norwegian writers have strongly attacked the prosecution claiming that it infringes the freedom of the press and that obscenity has different meanings for different people, and Swedish and Danish critics have expressed solidarity with their colleagues. Meanwhile, some writers have remarked that if "The Song of the Red Ruby" is judged guilty then the Attorney General himself contributed to the spreading of "obscene" literature, for sales of the book have skyrocketed from 16,000 copies before the prosecutions, to 50,000 now.

Prizewinner

Dr. Yehudit T. Shuval, of the Institute for Applied Social Research, has been awarded the 1957 Helen Deroy Prize of $500, given by the American Society for the Investigation of Social Problems. Dr. Shuval's prize-winning work is entitled: "The Social Adjustment of Immigrants Rescued from Nazi Concentration Camps Five Years After Their Release." It is a report on one part of a comprehensive study of immigration to Israel which is being financed by UNESCO.

The completed results of the research project, which is being carried out by the Institute for Applied Social Research, will be published as a book. The study includes the only material hitherto gathered on the adjustment problems of immigrants according to country of origin, age, family situation, and so on. Several chapters in the book will deal with the effects of membership of a Zionist movement abroad on subsequent adjustment in Israel; the difference in adjustment of Europeans, North Africans, and Oriental immigrants and other topics. The study is being followed with great interest by sociologists throughout the world, for it examines some of the fundamental problems of social adjustment.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Avraham Granott's detour from his daily stint with the Jewish National Fund (which by the way was quite a factor in helping him to write this book, for it brought him into contact with the important personalities who made up the warp and woof of the Zionist movement) resulted in his recording his impressions of his meetings with the important personalities to be found between the covers of **Ishim B'Yisrael** (Jewish Personalities, Dvir, IL1.300) which is really a series of essays based on the history of Zionist work through a biographical and humanistic appreciation of its workers.

Dmuyot B'Ziyonut (A Gallery of Zionist Profiles, from the English by Reuven Avinoam, Hasifriya Haziyonit, IL4.250) by Louis Lipsky is dedicated to the memory of Shmaryahu Levin, the sharp and witty Zionist who kept to an even keel thanks to his keen sense of humour. Lipsky probably mentions this story in his volume: "A strange fellow that," remarked Shmaryahu, "We had an appointment for six. I came at eight and he was no longer there."

Lipsky knew them, these indefatigable dreamers, from Herzl to Balfour, and his knowledge was by no means superficial. Maurice Samuel contributes the introduction to this book, calling it "The Missing Profile." Lipsky writes about them all, but not about himself.

Just out is the ninth volume of the new edition of **Kitvei Yehuda Leib Peretz** (Dvir, IL4.500) which includes the writer's Hebrew as well as Yiddish works, the latter translated by Shimshon Meltzer. Autobiographical memories as well as poems bring up the rear.

On the twentieth anniversary of the death of the well-known Jewish-German philosopher, **Constantine Bruenner**, Chachik has published a memorial volume, translated, edited and arranged by Aharon Berman (IL5.-) in the form of an anthology of his works that appear in Hebrew for the first time.

A treasure of information on the structure and way of life of scores of well-known plants is Noga Hareuveni's **B'sod Ilan Vaferah** (In the Company of Trees and Flowers, Hassadeh, IL4.800). The author discusses the use of flora in camping, scouting and outdoor games. The entire work is based on the studies carried out by Hannah and Efraim Hareuveni.

Another anthology of permanent importance is **Hashira Halvrit Biymei Habeinayim** (Hebrew Poetry in the Middle Ages, Hadar, IL2.250) by Yona David who has combed the great Spanish Hebrew poets for material and has also produced an introduction and biographical sketches.

Hamelekh Penguin (King Penguin, Hebrew by Yardena Hadass, Amihai, IL1.100) by Richard Henry Horne, may be a story for children but it has a moral for grown-ups too.

The heroes of **Ha'anashim Harishonim** (The First Men, Hebrew by Daniel Scher, Massada, IL2.800) by Irving Goldman and Anna Goldman are the people who first began to live on this earth.

M.H.

. . . and Foreign

It's pleasant to be able to recommend a book of short stories which is a craftsmanlike, workmanlike job of writing without resorting to the wearisome clichés of the *genre*, is well-observed and well-written throughout. Such is Irwin Shaw's **Tip on a Dead Jockey** (Signet, 630 pruta), the misleading cover of which (taken from the film version of the title story) indicates how much it has been "adapted" to the screen. Most of the stories deal with Americans in Europe, but the foreign scene usually serves only as a backdrop for the resolution of intrinsically American problems (with the exception of the last story, "Voyage Out, Voyage Home," which is also a rather weak and contrived one). While one very funny story, "The Wedding of a Friend," is little more than an expanded anecdote, another, "The Sunny Banks of the River Lethe" is a first rate example of short-story compression, the tale of a compulsive encyclopaedic "rememberer," who, under the emotional pressures of his unhappy life, starts to forget. A highly-skilled border-line writer like Shaw can be illuminating when we search for the special something which distinguishes the very competent from the classical fictioneer. Thus we have only to imagine what J.D. Salinger would have made of the story of "Peter Two" (about a little boy's accidental encounter with the passions and perversities of adults) to grasp what is lacking. Nevertheless, what we felt to be the best piece in this collection, "Then We Were Three," is almost in Salinger's class. For most of its course you think that it is pandering to the requirements of the woman's magazine in which it first appeared, but this is the deception of the character who experiences the story (about two young men and a girl on vacation together in Europe) and whose innocence is destroyed as a result — a Henry Jamesian theme written in a manner not unworthy of the master.

Irish Stew

Arland Ussher's **Three Great Irishmen: Shaw, Yeats, Joyce** (Mentor, 900 pruta) is a very stimulating book of criticism, and not least because of the disagreement it may provoke. As a trained philosopher, as well as an Irishman, he has very specific contributions to make in the Shaw and Yeats essays, and for good or ill, his mind is working all the time and does not condescend to rehashing others' views. His approach to Shaw is far more illuminating than Colin Wilson's puerile distribution of divine honours, and almost everyone will learn something from the one on Yeats. The essay on Joyce is the weakest, with the least original thought, but is never a bore. Altogether a very readable little book and an excellent antidote to the ponderous doctoral tomes (sold by the pound) on the same subjects.

Paleface, Redskin

Another excellent book of criticism, lacking Ussher's stylistic distinction but equally skilled in handling ideas is Philip Rahv's **Image and Idea** (New Directions, IL2.450). It was Rahv who divided American writers into Palefaces and Redskins, a very useful distinction. "Despite occasional efforts at reconciliation no love is lost between them... The fact is that the creative mind in America is fragmented and one-sided. For the process of polarization has produced a dichotomy between experience and consciousness — a dissociation between energy and sensibility, between conduct and theories of conduct, between life conceived as an opportunity and life conceived as a discipline." Henry James and Melville, for example, are palefaces, Whitman and Mark Twain redskins. In addition to the American essays, there are first-rate pieces on Kafka, and on Tolstoy, Gogol and Chekhov. Rahv is one of the founding editors of the "Partisan Review."

M.M.

Stamp of the Week

In recent years the Yugoslav Post Office has gladdened the hearts of the world's young stamp collectors with several beautiful series of stamps printed in Switzerland and showing flora and fauna of Yugoslavia in their natural colours.

Six stamps to be issued next week break new ground. Designed by Zdenka Sertic, of Zagreb, and printed in Belgrade, they feature Yugoslav peasant costumes in shades of red, green and black on a fawn background.

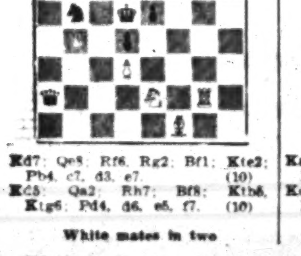
The 15-dinar value portrays Macedonian girls performing the women's ring dance, and other values show peasants at work or play in Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia and Montenegro.

C. W. HILL

Chess

October 4, 1957.

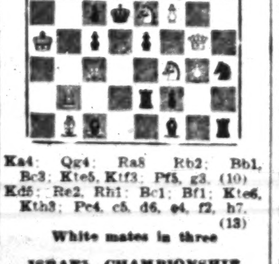
PROBLEM No. 1085
I. Mark, Jerusalem
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post



Kd7; Qe8; Rf6, Rg2; Bf1; Kte2; Pb4, c7, d3, e7. (10)
Kc5; Qa2; Rh7; Bf8; Ktb5, Ktg6; Pd4, d6, e5, f7. (10)

White mates in two

PROBLEM No. 1086
S. Seider, Haifa
Commended, I.P.A. Ty.
1956/57



Ka4; Qg4; Ra8, Rb2; Bb1, Bc3; Kte5, Ktf3; Pf5, g3. (10)
Kd5; Re2, Rh1; Bc1; Bf1; Kte6, Kth3; Pc4, c5, d6, e4, f2, h7. (13)

White mates in three

Solutions. Problem No. 1079 (Zaldo): 1.Kt-d6! Problem No. 1080 (Rasch Nielsen): a) 1.Rf6 Kh4 (c4) 2.Rg6 (Be7). b) 1.c4 Kh4 2.Bb2 Kg3 3.Bc3 Kh4 4.B:d2 Kg3 5.Bh6 Kh4 6.Rf4+ Kg3 7.Bg4 Kh4 8.Bf3+ Kg3 9.Bg2.

"FIDE" ZONAL TOURNAMENTS

The following two games were played in the "FIDE" zonal tournaments, the first step in the three-year cycle for the world championship. The first was played in the men's zonal tournament at Dublin won by Pachman ahead of Benko and Gligorich, the second — in the women's zonal at Venice where Nedelkovic, Lazaravich (both Yugoslavia) and Pritchard (G.B.) won the right to compete in the candidates' tournament.

Game No. 652

White: Pachman — Black: Gligorich

1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 g6 3.Ktc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 0-0 6.Be3 c6 7.Qd2 e5 8.d5 c:d 9.c:d a6 10.g4 Kte8 11.0-0-0 f5 12.g:f g:f 13.Kb1! f4 14.Bf2 Bf6 15.b4 Ktg7 16.Bh3 Ktd7 17.Be6+ Kh8 18.Kth3 Qe7 19.Ktg5 b5 20.Rdg1 Rb8 21.Bf5 b4 22.Kta4 B:g5 23.h:g Kt:f5 24.e:f R:f5 25.g6 h5 26.Bh4 Qg7 27.Qg2 Ktf8 28.Be7! Bd7 29.B:d6 Rd8 30.Kte5 Kg8 31.Kte4 a5 32.Bc7 Ra8 33.Bd6 Rc8 34.B:f8 Rc:f8 35.Ktc5 Qe7 36.g7 Rf8-f6 37.Kte4 Ra6 38.Qf2 Rf7 39.d6 R:d6 40.Kt:d6 Q:d6 41.R:h5 Bf5+ 42.Ka1. Black resigns.

Game No. 653

White: C. de Silians — Black: Nedelkovich

1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 d6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 Ktf6 5.Ktc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 Be7 8.Qf3 Qc7 9.0-0-0 Ktc6 10.Ktb3 Rb8 11.Qg3 b6 12.Bh4 g5 13.f:g Rg8 14.Qh3 h:g 15.Bg3 b5 16.a3 b4 17.a:b Kt:b4 18.Rd2 a5 19.Qh5 Be6 20.Ktd5 Ktb:d5 21.e:d B:d5 22.Kb1 Rg6 23.Qh2 Be6 24.Qh8+ Bf8 25.Bd3 Rh6 26.Bh7 Kt:h7 27.Qg8 f5. White resigns.

ISRAEL CHAMPIONSHIP OPENS ON SUNDAY

The 1957 Israel championship will open Sunday, Oct. 6, 5.30 p.m. at "Beit Sokolov," with 16 players contesting the title now held by M. Czerniak. There has been a further change in the list with Pilshchik replacing Dobkin, thereby increasing the contingent of young players in the tournament. It can be safely said that thanks to the preliminary tournaments a real chance has been offered this year, for the first time, to the young generation, a healthy step which will no doubt strengthen Israel chess. The contest between them and the veteran masters will be watched with the keenest interest by many thousands of chess fans throughout the country.

The women's championship, which is to start at the same time, will have an entry of 10 and we hope that it will reveal new talents. With the oncoming Asian zonal tournament, which is to be held in Haifa at the beginning of next year, every effort should be made to stimulate chess in the domain where little has been done so far.

"LASKER" WINS AGAIN

For the third year running the Tel Aviv "Emanuel Lasker" club won the National Team Championship with 27 points out of 42. In the final round the champion drew its match with Haifa. "Reti" set the highest score of the tournament by beating W. Galilee 5½:½ thus capturing second place. Zahal took third place by beating the P.O. Workers by 4½:1½, while Jerusalem had to be satisfied with the fourth place, scoring only 3½:2½ against Yoav-Ashkelon. Final scores: "Lasker" 27, "Reti" 26, Zahal 24½, Jerusalem 24, Haifa 21, P.O. Workers 19, W. Galilee 14, Yoav-Ashkelon 12½.

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